je Kining Immal,

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1563.-Vol. XXXV.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1865.

STAMPED.....SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED..FIVEPENCE.

Mining Exchange, London.

MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON.—
With a view of correcting the evil resulting from parties advertising mining there is taxed prices and declining to deliver the same, of which frequent compliants have been breight before the Committee, at a meeting of the members, held on Tuesday, has like list, the following resolution was passed, and is in operation from this date:

"This to Maximum Committee, and the prices, under pain of suspension."
beforeight shares at fixed prices, under pain of suspension."
W. E. JOHNSON, Sec.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER,

No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.

Mr. CROTTE has the following choice SHARES FOR SALE, and IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, all calls paid, not, for cash:—50 Badol-Aur, 12s, 6d.; 5 Clifford, £27%; 10

Calvering (advancing): 50 Hottle Hill, 15s, 6d.; 25 Chiverton Moor, £3%; 25 Crebor,

18s. 6d.; 10 East Lovell, £10%; 5 East Caradon, £13%; 25 East Resewarne, £3%;

18s. 6d.; 10 East Lovell, £10%; 5 East Caradon, £13%; 25 East Resewarne, £3%;

18s. 6d.; 25 Great Laxey, £20%; 3 Great Cyr, £34%; 5 Great Forume, £4;

North Laxey, £3s.; 5 Great Laxey, £20%; 3 Great Vor, £34%; 55 Great Forume, £4;

North Laxey, £3s.; 5 Great Laxey, £20%; 5 North Minera (20s. paid), 7s.; 10 North

Resear, £1; 20 North Treakerby, £23%; 25 North Chiverton, £23%; 20 Rosewarne

10 Great South Chiverton, £70; 25 Wheal Greaville, £23%; 20 Frontino and Bo
10 Books, £25%; 20 West Chiverton, £70; 25 Wheal Greaville, £23%; 20 Frontino and Bo
10 Books, £25%; 20 Frontino and Books, £25%; 20 Frontino and Bo
10 Books, £25%; 20 Frontino and Books, £2

BUYER of Redmoor, Bedol-Aur, and Central America.

BUYER of Redmoor, Bedol-Aur, and Central America.

M. R. JAMES LANE, No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET.

LONDON, E.C.

Jams Lave has FOR SALE at nett prices: -5 Basset and Grylls; 10 Bedford
United, 36s.; 25 Bottle Hill, 16s.; 20 Caro Camborne, £19;; 10 Chiverton, £10; 20
Distin Core, £1; 10 East Lovell, £104; 20 Drake Walls, 15s.; 20 East Russell, £4;
Distince, 1s.; 5 East Cardon, £129; 10 East Caro Bres, £59; 25 East Rossell, £4;
My; 10 Frank Mills, £74; 50 Great Busy, £34; 50 Great North Laxey; 10 Great
Vor: Harriett, 7s. éd.; 20 Hallenbeagie, £34; 50 Leeds and St. Aulyn, £4; 10 North
Traksrby, £95; 10 North Jane, 8s.; 50 North Minere, 8s.; 10 Rosewarne Console;
St. 10 Trecorn, £3; 5 Builer, £30;
\$1, Lave is a BUYER of Drake Walls, Wheal Uny, West Frances, Trelawny, &c.

Lux is a BuYER of Drake Wails, Wheal Uny, West Frances, Trelawny, &c. O

MR. WILLIAM LELEAN (Member of the Mining Exchange), has
POR SALE the FOLLOWING SHARES:
10 field-Aar.
10 Great North Lazey.
10 South Darren.
10 Gonamens.
10 Gonamens.
10 Gonamens.
10 South Lovell.
10 South Grenville.
10 South Frances.
15 South Tolgus.
10 South Grenville.
15 South Frances.
16 South Frances.
16 South Frances.
16 South Frances.
17 South Frances.
18 South Frances.
18 South Frances.
19 South Frances.
19 South Frances.
10 South Frances.
10

10 Great Large.

10 Great Large (new shares).

10 Great Large (new shares).

11 Great Large (new shares).

12 Great Large (new shares).

13 Great Large (new shares).

14 Great Large (new shares).

15 Great Large (new shares).

16 Great North Large (new shares).

17 Great Large (new shares).

17 Great Large (new shares).

17 Great Large (new shares).

18 Great Larg

MR. WILLIAM LELEAN'S STOCK, SHARE, AND FINANCE REGISTER, should be consulted by all who wish to make safe and profitable investments, giving from 10 to 15 per cent. Single copies, 6d. each; parama sateription, 5s. Published monthly.—11, Royal Exchange, E.C.

S E P H J. R E Y N O L D S, 18, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. MR. JAMES WALTON, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKER, 9, QUEEN'S SQUARE, BRISTOL.

MR. G. D. SANDY, SHAREDEALER, No. 48

THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Member of the Mining

Enhange). Correct Daily Price List issued gratis on application.

E. GOMPERS, MINING OFFICES,
CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
1885 TRANSACTED IN BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS and SHARES.
Terms, 14 per cent.
Bankers: London and Westminster Bank.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL. MR. J. P. ENDEAN, MINE AND GENERAL SHARE
DEALER has REMOVED from 1, Crown-court, Old Broad-street, to more artistic and convenient offices, at 5, FINSBURY CHAMBERS, LONDON WALL forpoint Great Winchester-street. — June 30, 1865.

JOHN BISLEY, 32, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C. North Dolcoath. East Wheal Russell. Copper Hill.

MATTHEW GREENE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 9, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, has the FOLLOWING SHARES

0.. 2%..

EOUS.

Frank Mills, 47 2a. 6d.

10 Grath Roswarne, 23 1s.

10 Lagy Bertha, 9a.

10 West Caradon, £2 3a.

General's Daily Mining Share Price List, in time for the evening mails (closing up to Four o'clock), post free on application.

Bankers: Imperial Bank.

Bankers: Imperial Bank.

M. R. GEORGE BUDGE, No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE

100 Sank Barbara; 200 Okal Tor; 15 Chiverton; 30 Maudin; 50 South Callington;

110 Contamility: 10 Nest Sharp Tor; 15 Chiverton; 30 Maudin; 50 South Callington;

110 Contamility: 10 Torvaden; 25 Wheat Uny; 50 Unity; Bryntali; 100 Frontino and

110 Contamility: 10 Torvaden; 25 Wheat Uny; 50 Unity; Bryntali; 100 Frontino and

110 Contamility: 100 East Saton; 70 Lady Bertha; 100 Nora Scotia (Gold); 2 Minera;

110 Contamility: 100 East Saton; 70 Lady Bertha; 100 Nora Scotia (Gold); 2 Minera;

110 Value; 50 Kally Bray; 35 Roskearnoweth; 20 Quebrada (fully paid); 25 South Lovelin; 20 Chiverton; 45 Rodmoor; 20 South Lovelin; 20 Chiverton; 45 Rodmoor; 20 Cana; 100 Value; 30 Chiverton Moor; 60 East Canulistake.

110 Value; 5 Marks Value; 30 Chiverton Moor; 60 East Gunnislake.

110 Value; 5 Marks; 61 Do Prince of Wales; 50 East Gunnislake.

110 Value; 5 Marks; 61 Do Prince of Wales; 50 East Gunnislake.

111 Daylas of Towy; 100 Prince of Wales; 50 East Gunnislake.

112 Daylas of Towy; 100 Prince of Wales; 50 East Gunnislake.

STOCK EXCHANGE SECURITIES.

Railways. English Funds. Docks. Water Works. Hotel. Irrigation. Devon's Mines. Cornish Mines

MR. PETER WATSON, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, M. PETER WATSON, STOCK AND SHAKELPALLER, begs to state that every information respecting any of the above companies may be had on personal application, or by letter, as to PURCHASES and SALES, with advice as to the most desirable investments.

From the close proximity of his offices to the Stock Exchange, and also the Mining Exchange, he is enabled to act with promptitude on all orders entrusted to him in the PURCHASE or SALE of every description of stocks or shares, at nett prices for cash or forsightly settlements.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES of customers to BUY or SELL in any of the above companies punctually attended to, at nett prices for each or half-monthly settlements, at the closest posible market pricas of the day.

(Two in Cornwall and Eighteen in London.)

(Two in Cornwall and Eighteen in London.)

Bankers: The Union Bank of London, and the Alliance Bank.

The present is an unusually favourable period for the investment of capital.

A SELECTED LIST of Railways, Banks, Financial, Foreign Funds, Steamed breign and Cornish and Devon Mines, &c., sent on application, with special recondations as to investments, &c., on the distinct understanding that any business thing through his information or advice may be done through his.

Pater Warrow, Stock and Sharedealer, 79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

E D W A R D C O O K E, S H A R E D E A L E R, 2, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, AND MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.
EDWARD COOKE deals at close prices in railway, bank, and other securities usually dealt in on the Stock Exchange, and satisfactory references given in any town, in the United Kingdom if required.

Aug. 4, 1865.

Bankers: Alliance Bank, Lotabury.

W I L L I A M S E W A R P NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

M ESSRS. WARD AND JACKMAN
STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, have REMOVED from 2, Adam's-codi
to No. 1, CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY, E.C.
Members of the Mining Exchange.—Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothburg.

CEORGE RICE, SHAREDEALER, 5, COWPER'S COURT, BIRCHIN LANE, LONDON, Member of the Mining Exchange (23 years' experience), DEALS at close prices in MINING SHARES, as BUYER or SELLER. GEORGE RICE will return from the mining districts of Devon and Corawall next week, when he will be in a position to give sound and valuable information upon several of when he will be in a position to the counties.
the principal mines in the counties.
Money advanced on mining shares,
Aur. 4, 1865,
Bankers: Bank of London.

MESSRS. BATSON AND SMITH, at the request of numerous clients who have SHARES FOR SALE, advertise them at fixed prices, FREE OF COMMISSION:—

15 Bottie Hill, 16s. 3d. 10 Great Fortune, £3 10s. 20 Camborns Vean, 5s. 8d. 50 Great Retailack, 5s. 20 New Clifford, 25s. 6d. 30 Cargoli, £90. 10 Great Laxey, £20 12 6d 15 Rosewarns United, 29s. 50 Great Vor, £31½, 4s. 20 Camborns Vean, 5s. 9d 10 Great Vor, £31½, 4s. 20 Camborns Vean, 5s. 9d 20 Great No. Laxey, 3s. 9d. 30 South Green 3ls. 9d. 5 East Carn Bres, £6 3s. 9d 20 Great No. Laxey, 3s. 9d. 30 South Green 3s. 9d. 20 Great No. Laxey, 3s. 9d. 30 South Green 3s. 9d. 20 Great No. Laxey, 3s. 9d. 30 South Green 3s. 9d. 20 Great No. Laxey, 3s. 9d. 30 South Green 3s. 9d. 20 Great No. Laxey, 3s. 9d. 30 South Green 3s. 9d. 20 East Carnylle, £3 s. 30 East Laxey, 32s. 40 West Caradon, £3½, 5s. 6d. 20 Keily Bray, 5s. 9d. 50 Wheal Unity, 2s. 40 Wheal Unity, 2s. 20 East Carell, £9 18s. 9d. 10 North Treskerby, £2 5s. 40 Wheal Grebor, 3ls. £6. 20 Great North Treskerby, £2 5s. 40 Wheal Grebor, 3ls. £6. 30 Frank Mills, £7 1s. 2d. 16 North Crofty, 32s. 80 Wheal Harriett, 5s. 60 Wh. Gt. Work, 5s. 6d. Before investing capital apply to Messirs. Baxbon and Shittin, who, by keeping a great the state of the state

Before investing capital apply to Messrs. Barson and S number of mines constantly under notice, are in a position on and Shith, who, by keeping a grea a position to recommend those in which

hares should be purchased.

Shareholders, by forwarding a list of the mines they are interested in, will receive mediate information of any alteration in price, and, if required, our opinion of them. Shares bought or sold at the best market prices.

Offices, 29, Bishopagate-street Within, London, E.C.

MR. WILLIAM MARLBOROUGH, 1, GREAT ST. HELEN'S,

R. WILLIAM MARLBOROUGH, 1, GR
BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Estat
100 Pollard, 6d.
15 Unity, 1s. 9d.
10 Rosewarne Con., 17s. 6d
100 Gt. S. Chiverton, 5s. 9d.
10 So. Caradon Hooper, 6d.
15 North Basest, 16s. 9d.
16 Harriett, 5s. 9d.
17 Pendeso, 36s. 9d.
18 Gunnislake.

40 Tolvadden, 3s. 9d. 5 Cwm Erûn, 35s. 50 East Laxey, 32s. 6d. 40 Vale of Towy, 1s. 9d. 41 Frank Mills, £7½. 5 No. Shepherds, £2¾. 5 Crebor, 31s. 9d. 10 Great Busy, £3. 2 Wheal Rose. 2 Trelawny.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET,
LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE:—
Bedford United.
Chiverton.
Camborne Vean.
Chiverton Moor.
Chiverton Moor.
East Lovell.
Great Eusy.
East Caraline.
Great North Robert.
North Rob

East Grandon.
East Russell.
Ea Frontino and Bolivia. Wheal Rose. elivery time on, below present market prices. Aug. 4, 1865. Bankers: Bank of London.

MR. THOS. THOMPSON, MINING OFFICES,
12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.
Mr. THOMPSON being intimately acquainted with the LARKY DISTRICT, in the Isle of
Man, and its various mines, and continually receiving private and valuable information
respecting them, will be happy to communicate with anyone thinking of making an investment in the mines of this district.

MR. GEORGE BATTERS strongly recommends his friends to buy

AVI. West Chiverton, Chiverton, Herodsfoot, South Caradon, Levon Great Wheal Vor, Wentworth Console, and Sithney Wheal Metal for investment. These shares will pay good interest for money at present quotations.

Advertisements have recently been inserted in the columns of the Mining Journal by dealers who, hewing sold shares for forward delivery, endeavour to frighten timid holders in order to possess themselves of their shares to fulfil their contracts; this system has been adopted particularly against Great Wheal Vor, West Chiverton, and Chiverton shares, and I caution my friends against parting with their property, or giving creschold to the unfounded assertions of interested parties.—76, Old Broad-street, London, 26.0.

JAMES HUME, 74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Member of the Mining Exchange).

R. T. P. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND 2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHAREDEALER, 6, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

COLPHIN HILL MINING COMPANY.—Prospectuses can be obtained on applic

THE MINING EXCHANGE.—At a meeting of its members, held on Tuesday, July 18, a resolution was passed empowering the Committee to sus-d or dismiss any member advertising shares at fixed prices.

MR. FRANCIS G. LANE, No. 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE, and one of the first subscribers to the Mining Exchange, having every confidence that the public in general, and his clients in particular, appreciate the system of advertising prices to the shares they have for sale, on principle, objected to the resolution; but having regard to the laws of the Institution, for the present, or until the said resolution; should, however, the same be confirmed, is appeal to my clients, for a continuance of that support which they have hitherto favoured me with, and for which I have no reason, and I believe they also, to regret, and if continued I shall tender my resignation as a member of the Exchange, and advertise shares as before at fixed prices, trusting that my connection of over 13 years with the management of mines and the market, my large dealings and extensive connection, also the regularity in which all engagements have been carried out, both with the public and members of the Exchange, will be the means of securing my share of public support; I ask no more. My office being in the most central part of the City, is used as a register for all stocks and shares that for the moment may not be immediately marketable. Sellers of such above hards wheness frequently meet with a ready sale, and buyers effect a great saving in commission and amount paid for stock.

The following shares, being a portion of the lot advertised in the Journal of the 15th July, are still for sale at prices therefore one of the community ment and the prices therefore one of the community ment and the prices therefore outcome.

The following shares, being a portion of the lot advertised in the Journal of the 15th July, are still for sale at prices therein quoted, free of commission:— 10 Bryn Gwiog. 20 C 20 Bedford United. 55 & 5 Cargoll. 20 & 40 Carn Camborne. 50 Cape Corn. (35s. paid). 80 Daie. 20 Grylls Florence, 1 55 New Martha, 20 North Minera, bearing 20 per cent, preferen-tial dividend (15s, paid). 100 Prince of Wales 50 Snasfell (£I fully paid).
40 St. Day United.
55 St. Just United.
50 West Wheal Vor.
50 Wheal Crebor.
50 Wheal Union. 20 East Vor. 10 Great Wheal Busy.

W I L L I A M W A R D,

WILLIAM BARTLETT, No. 2, BUCKLERSBURY, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: Alliance Bank.

GREAT WHEAL VOR.—Those who acted on my advice, and bought at £31, can now get £33½, which, with the dividend, is equal to £34½.

For further advice, apply to Mr. J. B. RETNOLDS, 3, Crown-court, Old Broad-street,

SOUTH CALLINGTON.—I strongly advise the purchase of these shares for a rise to £4 per share in twelve months hence. Present price, £1% to £1%.—J. B. REYNOLDS, 3, Crown-court, Old Broad-atreet, London, E.C.

MR. J. B. REYNOLDS, 3, CROWN COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Business promptly done and settled.
Correspondence with the first agents of the day.
Mines inspected on reasonable terms.

M. R. JOHN BATTERS, STOCK AND MINING SHAREBROKER, 13, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C., recommends for immediate purchase Chiverton shares. This mine will soon be drained to the bottom level, when a great and important advance in the price of shares must take

acc. Full particulars given on application.
BUYER of Central Minera, North Dolcoath, and Chiverton.

MR. WALTER TREGELLAS, 3, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., continues to deal at close market prices in all good sound dividend and progressive mines.

Mr. TREGELLAS has FOR SALE, for immediate cash:—10 Princess of Wales Slate Company (£5 paid); 20 Princes of Wales (£4 paid); 5 The London, Limited (£7 paid); 20 Inns of Court Hotel (£7 paid).

SLATE AND SLAB QUARRY FOR SALE.—A SUPERIOR SLATE AND SLAB QUARRY, situate in the vicinity of FESTINIOG, is OFFERED FOR SALE.—For particulars, apply to "X.," Bethania, Festiniog, North

TO SLATERS AND SLATE STONE WORKERS. WANTED, to PROCEED to OPORTO and LISBON, in the KINGDOM of POR-TUGAL, TWO active YOUTHS from 18 to 20 years of age, who can lay what is com-monly known as rag slates, as well as size slates. Also two youths who can work slate stone, make chinney pieces, cisterns, &c. They are required more as instructors than to work themselves. All reasonable expenses paid to London and Liverpool and the costs of the passage out. Wages £5 per month, or piece work if desired.—Apply to J. TEED LUSCOMBE, Esq., solicitor, 2, South-square, Grays Inn, London.

PRITISH AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT.—
STREET, LONDON, E.C., TRANSACTS EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS IN the PURCHASE and SALE OF SHARES IN BANKS, CANALS, MINES, RAIL-WAYS, BRIDGES, INSURANCES, and ALL OTHER DESCRIPTIONS OF BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCK.

and FOREIGN STOCK.

Mr. Spanco has 20 years' experience of mining, ten of which he was engaged in practical mining, and ten years he has transacted business in mining shares and stock, at 224 and 225, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, City, E.C.

Bankers Bank of London.

CHIVERTON DISTRICT.—A SECTIONAL PLAN of CHIVERTON MINE can be had on application, by post or personally, to M
EDWARD BREWIS, 3, Crown-court, Old Broad-street, London, and Nowcastle-on-Tyn

MESSPS. BREWIS AND LYNCH, 3, CROWN COURT, OLD

BREWIS AND LINCH, 3, CROWN COURT, OLD
BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Mr. Edward Brewis of the Mining Exchange), have FOR SALE the whole, or any part of—
250 West Clogau.
10 North Crofty.
25 West Great Work.
25 North Frances.
25 North Minera (limited).
26 Cashwell (limited).
26 Hawwood (limited).
27 WANTED, 56 shares, or any part, inclused stock the Hill Mine; apply, with lowest price,
"cash," as above.

JAMES HUME, 74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
(Member of the Mining Exchange).

SOUTH CONDURROW.—Advise (intended for holders) to sell these shares has been gratuitously tendered; and so long as the improving prospects of the mine supply incentives for the designing to become possessed of the rising property of others, and especially of that of the unsuspecting, the adviser will, no doubt, continue his kind offices.

No extra supply of shares, however, has been ordered, and, probably, the fact that a lot of worthless trash, unsaleable even at a few pence per share, are, at the same time, purfad up and strongly recommended, has aroused suspicion, and supplied a key to the motives of the worthy and officious prompter.

Mr. Huns takes this opportunity to caution his friends and clients against such counsel, the value of which he leaves to their own judgment. Those who wish to sell will find a good market, and plenty of buyers; and those who are not to be frightened by misrepresentation, will be well repaid by holding on.

Mr. Huns is a buyer of any number at quoted prices—3%, 3%.

Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank. R O B E R T L I B B Y A N D S O N,
MINE AND SHAREDEALERS, &c., CAMBORNE, CORNWALL.
The undermentioned mines we would at once advise capitalists to speculate in, as we can say with confidence that each bears such indications that will lead to early and important discoveries:

West Great Work.
Wheat Trannack.
East Lovell.
R.B.—Parties wishing to have mines inspected can obtain the services of practical agents by applying to R. Linsy and Sox.

Original Correspondence.

THE LAW OF JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

-Your reply, in last week's Journal, to "Scotsman," that a limited y cannot bind its shareholders if it commence business before a subcompany cannot bind its shareholders if it commence business before a sub-stantial part of its nominal capital is subscribed, is incorrect; and, unless stantial part of its nominal capital is subscribed, is incorrect; and, unless explained, might be productive of much harm and considerable loss to some of your readers. As regards cost-book companies, it is, undoubtedly, the law, because a shareholder, by becoming such, contracts to bear a certain proportion of the expenses of carrying on and developing the mine. If such companies were allowed to compet the subscribers to accept the shares subscribed for, when only a nominal portion of the shares were taken up, they would be compelling them to undertake a heavier amount of liability than they contracted for; in other words, they would be compelling them to take shares in a company different from that in which they agreed to take them. It makes all the difference whether a shareholder has to subscribe one-fourth of the costs of the mine, or one-fortieth. On the contrary, in a company limited by shares the contract of the subscriber is to invest so much capital in a company by taking a certain number of shares of a fixed much capital in a company by taking a certain number of shares of a fixed amount. His contract being simply to subscribe a certain amount of capital in a certain company, that contract has nothing whatever to do with the company having sufficient capital subscribed to carry out its objects. The Act does not require any proportion of the nominal capital to be taken up, further than that there should be seven members, each holding one share. It was at first thought that a company must have a subscribel up, further than that there should be seven members, each holding one share. It was at first thought that a company must have a substantial amount of its capital subscribed before it could commence operations—vide the dictum of Mr. Baron Martin, in the Howbeach Coal Company (Limited) v. Teague, 5 H. and N., 151; but that has since been overruled by the full Court of Exchequer, Baron Martin concurring, in the Ornamental Pyrographic Woodwork Company v. Brown, 8 L. T., N. S., 506, 32 L. J., 190, Ex., in which case it was held that the subscription of a small rest calls of the nominal capital by the public was no answer to an small part only of the nominal capital by the public was no answer to an action for calls. Of course the case is different where there is a special

action for calls. Of course the case is different where there is a special contract in the prospectus that the allotment will not be made until a certain number of shares are subscribed for.

With regard to the other question, respecting special resolutions, I must disagree with your construction. The question is, no doubt, a nice one, but I am inclined to think the section would be construed literally, that a majority of three-fourths of the shareholders present, whether voting or not, must pass the resolution. The resolution is only required for the carrying of important measures, such as altering the regulations, winding-up the company, &c. By requiring a majority of three-fourths, the Legislature has particularly shown a desire to restrict the passing of such resolutions. This being the intention of the Legislature, the courts of law would seek to carry it out, and would rather lean to a curtailment of the powers of carrying the resolution than of an enlargement of them. I think the word "passed" would be construed as meaning consented, and as those declining to vote would not give their consent, the requisite majority would not be obtained. Certainly the words in the latter part of the section, that "a declaration of the Chairman that the resolution has been carried shall be deemed conclusive evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of votes recorded in favour of or against the the number or proportion of votes recorded in favour of or against the same," would imply that votes only should be counted; but I cannot think it clear enough to override the previous part of the section. Some Articles of Association provide that a member declining to vote shall be considered

as absent from the meeting.

As your correspondent raised a question as to a majority in number and value (which clearly has nothing to do with it), I would take the opportunity of calling attention to a fact not generally known. It is that the qualifications for voting, the number of votes each shareholder is entitled to, &c., can only be entered into at a poll. On a show of hands, all that has to be done is for the Chairman to take the number of those all that has to be done is for the Chairman to take the number of those present in the room in favour of the resolution, and those against it, and declare the result. Any member dissatisfied with that result can, subject to the regulations of the company, demand a poll. An illustration of this has been given in the recent elections for members of Parliament, where, on the show of hands, electors and non-electors vote alike, and there is no discussions that the contraction of the short of discrimination made between the two; but when a poll is demanded, then only those strictly entitled to vote are allowed to do
31, Threadneedle-street, Aug. 1.

THE COPPER STANDARD.

SIR.—Some months ago I addressed a letter to you on the then very low standard of copper ore, and suggesting a remedy; but no notice was taken of it, and matters since then have been going worse instead of better. The smelters are playing the game, so far as the Cornwall and Devon copper mines are concerned, of killing the bird which for them is laying golden eggs. About the close of the Russian war the standard was above 160/L; when a produce of 6 nevent copper made 71 ls, per top of one 160l.; when a produce of 6 per cent. copper made 7l. 1s. per ton of ore.

This is something about 3l. per ton more than can be made of copper ore
now. We all know the smelters are compelled to use the low-produce This is something about 36, per ton more usual and the composition of the smelters are compelled to use the low-produce English ores to mix with the rich foreign ores and regulus, and unless they will give the English miner a better price for his ore, either by a higher standard, or reducing the returning charges, my advice again is, stop the supplies for a short time, let every copper mining company agree together and stop selling their ores for a time, and instead of being as now at the mercy of the smelter, let the smelter be at your mercy. The time is coming when copper will become a very scarce article, as the English mines are fast becoming exhausted, and no discoveries making of any consequence to keep pace with the exhaustion; and the smelters, by the ruinous price they are now giving for copper ore, will cause the majority of the copper mines to suspend working, and prevent new ones from being worked.—Cornwall, Aug. 3.

A Mine Adventureer.

ALLOYS OF MANGANESE AND IRON.

SIR,—Mr. Simon does not appear to be able to discriminate between metallic manganese and an alloy of iron and manganese, containing an excess of the latter metal. Perhaps if he will reflect that there is as much difference between manganese metal and an alloy of iron and manganese, with excess of the latter metal, as there is between copper and brass, alloyed with an excess of zinc, he will be enabled to perceive that the statements he has quoted are not in the least contradictory. The fact of an alloy of iron and manganese having effloresced, and fallen into the state of a white powder, remains unquestioned.

ROBERT MISSIET a white powder, remains unquestioned. Cheltenham, Aug. 1. ROBERT MUSHET.

THE METALLIFEROUS MINES BILL.

SIR,—Referring to some of the Special Rules as laiddown in Bill No. 1, which do not appear to be altered in Bill No. 2, I think a little alteration should be made in the clause relating to the approval and publication of the special rules for the guidance of the mine, for it is there laid down "that the same things shall be done by the owner of every mine which shall be begun to be worked, or resumed to be worked, after the date of the commencement of this Act, within — days," &c. I would suggest this clause should be altered in the following or such other manner as would clause should be altered in the following or such other manner as And the same things shall be done by ers of every mine which shall be resumed to be worked after the date of the commencement of this Act, within — days (months) after the first commencement of resumption of working such mine; but that, nevertheless, new mines begun after the passing of this Act shall be exempt for the of the commer ears from the commencement of working such new mines so is left in its entirety the rules, being so strict, may opeof two years from the commen against the opening of new mines to the serious detriment of the min-

g interest. The rules should also be printed in the Welsh and English nguages for all mines worked in North and South Wales.

Then, with regard to the clause giving power to the Board to alter and nend any of the special or general rules, it specifies that, "if not objected by the owner within — days after their transmission to him by the the owner within — days after their transmission to him shall be deemed to be established, and be in force at and fi particular mine to which they specially relate." One month, at least, should be substituted for days, to give time to the directors and captains of the mines to consider the effect those alterations and additions in the rules may have on the general bearing of the mine, as it is not always convenient for the directors to make the control of the mine as it is not always convenient for the directors to make the control of the mine as it is not always convenient for the directors to make the control of the mine as it is not always convenient for the directors to meet at a short notice, and the subject may require a great deal of correspondence before they can concede to the alteration. The increased time may have the beneficial effect of saving an arbitration, the expenses of which are sure to be heavy, and one-half will have to be paid by the price.

have to be paid by the mine.

I look upon the 11th clause as highly beneficial to the kingdom at large, as the carrying out of that clause in its entirety will be the saving of an

untold amount of money that is now thrown away in numerous old mines by driving useless levels right into the old mon's workings; whereas, if proper maps of the underground workings were prepared and deposited, as now proposed, in a National Mining Museum, where they can be examined proper maps of the underground workings were proposed, in a National Mining Museum, where they can be examined and copied by the new companies, such mistakes would not occur, and the money thus saved would be applied to opening new ground, with better success, and greater probabilities of returns. The surface plan would also be much improved if the run of the lodes were marked on it—say, in blue, and the course of the levels in red. This would show the extent of the underground workings plainly, and the new companies would not be deceived, as at present. In other respects these clauses are well drawn out, and such as ought to satisfy the mining interest of Great Britain.

CYMRO.

RAISING WATER FROM MINES. SIR,—In last week's Journal I read a communication signed, "J. J. J." beg respectfully to answer it, by recapitulating the particulars respecting I beg respectfully to answer it, by recapitulating the particulars respecting my patent chain-pump, which, improved like it is now, has nothing to do with the chain-pumps of 300 years ago. As "J. J." correctly says, in his valuable article concerning my chain-pump, few persons understand the action played by each disc in the contracted parts of the tube. I will try my best to make them understand it better, by giving some indispensable explanations. For a chain-pump of 100 yards deep there is at the bottom a tube supplied with a mouth-piece to facilitate the ascension of the chain in the column of tubes. This tube is 10 ft. in length, and its first part, on beginning from the end of the mouth-piece, has only $4\frac{\pi}{2}$ in. of interior diameter, by a length of 3 yards, which length is named the contracted parts. At the end of the length of three yards the same tube assumes the interior diameter of 5 in. (in the length of 10 feet is not included the length of the mouth-piece); at each length of 50 yards there cluded the length of the mouth-piece); at each length of 50 yards there is a tube without a mouth-piece, having $4\frac{\pi}{8}$ inches interior diameter, by a length of 3 yards 1 ft., inserted in the column of tubes; so that for a depth length of 3 yards 1 ft., inserted in the column of tubes; so that for a depth of 100 yards there are continually six discs sucking at the same time, and keeping the tubes full of water when the chain-pump is stopped. When the discs have passed the contracted parts of tubes they suck no more, but they lick only their interior partitions. When the first disc has ascended the contracted parts of the tube, and sucked the first charge of water, this water could not fall again in the shaft, because it is pushed on in the column of tubes by a new charge of water. The chain-pump being stopped, is requires more than a week before the water contained in the column of tubes may come down the shaft.

A chain-pump of 100 yards deep contains 100 columns of water in its

tabes may come down the shaft.

A chain-pump of 100 yards deep contains 100 columns of water in its tube, instead of one, like the ordinary pumps. Each disc sustains separately its own column, and prevents my system of pumps fighting with the atmospheric pressure, and by the continual ascension of the chain in the column of tubes, without retrograde action it can be very easily understood that all time of its work is productive; then, it is not astonishing that my chain norm, worked by a 25-horse nower engine, may be able to that my chain-pump, worked by a 25-horse power engine, may be able to raise up from a determined depth a quantity of water equal to that drawn up by an ordinary pump worked by a 50-horse power steam-engine from same depth.

From the suggestion of the honourable gentleman who has written the article mentioned in the *Mining Journal* of July 29, it would be very easy to insert in the column of tabes, at each length of 50 feet, a tube at contracted parts, if it were judged opportune; but, so much as I can judge from my experience, I believe that a tube of 3 yards of contracted parts from my experience, I believe that a tube of 3 yards of contracted parts put up at the bottom of the chain-pump, and another of the same length inserted in the column of tubes, at the height of 50 yards from the bottom, would be strong enough to sustain the 100 columns of water, supported by 100 discs; this means would save a great deal of friction. The tubes are of iron, or cast-iron, glass-enamelled inside and outside. They could be used during 100 years. The India rubber washers are perfect in beauty and quality; they can be employed during four or five years without being replaced. The chain is an ordinary chain, having all its links of the same diameter and of the same thickness, and each link being furnished with a tie-piece adjusted in its centre, to prevent its lengthening, although the chain having been tried before delivery to sustain a weight six times heavier than that which is to before delivery to sustain a weight six times heavier than that which is be raised up. The pulley which is to be used to work the chain has be heavier than that which is to be raised up. The pulley which is to be used to work the chain has been lately improved—such as it is now; the same may be used during 10 years without being changed. It possesses on the two sides of its circumference two round plates of cast-iron, supplied ach one inside with some teeth, so that when these round plates are fixed together on the exterior sides of the pulley's intermediate the resulting of the pulley's intermediate the resulting and the resulting of the pulley's intermediate the resulting and the resulting of the pulley's intermediate the resulting and the resulting pulley's circumference, by means of iron pins and nuts, they form a way for the chain, and each link and each disc finds in it room to be set on without that the chain may slip out from the mouth of the pulley, what-ever may be the speed at which it runs. When the teeth are wasted it is necessary to replace the round plates by new ones. It is done very easily, without taking off the chain-pulley from the turning shaft; one hour is sufficient to do that. All repairs which could befall during one year to

one of my chain-pumps I will undertake to make at my own expense.

This chain-pump is able to raise from all depths the largest quantities by increasing the strength of its material and the motive-power. It util

increasing the strength of its limits of the control of the contro very glad to satisfy their request.

142, Gower-street North, London, Aug. 1.

GEOLOGY OF NORTHERN PORTUGAL.

GEOLOGY OF NORTHERN PORTUGAL.

Sir,—I notice in the Journal of July 15 a letter signed John Calvert, C.E., alluding to a report of the Serradella Mines, belonging to the Oporto Mining Company (Limited), made by myself, and published in your previous issue. Your correspondent deals with his subject in a very ad captandum sort of style—his knowledge of the question being extremely limited, and, indeed, his letter being a total perversion of the facts of the case. I may state that Mr. Calvert was engaged by the company to work these mines, but not gaining the confidence of the directors, his resignation was accepted—hence, perhaps, his letters. The main lode, which, according to his statement, has no irregular dip, he was so unfortunate as not to see at all; if the contrary, he did not possess sufficient knowledge of mining to open and develope his works, which the merest tyro would scarcely have failed in doing. Small sulphuretic crystals abound on this lode, suggesting the idea of a gradual sublimation of these volatile tyro would scarcely have failed in doing. Small sulphuretic crystals abound on this lode, suggesting the idea of a gradual sublimation of these volatile matters from below by residual heat, and their subsequent condensation. This phenomenon is generally held to be a strong indication of the igneous origin of metalliferous veins. As I before stated, the lode contains this speciality, and the whole country, in other respects, indicates its volcanic origin. Earthquakes are of frequent occurrence, one having occurred in this district only three months since. I have travelled in various parts of Portugal, and have had the opportunity of observing the geological features of the country, and have also visited very many mines—the deductions I have formed, and which are before stated, being the result of these observations. Granite exists in the immediate neighbourhood of these mines, some partially developed, and upheaved from its proper place. The lode in question is composed of prophyroid granite, hornblende, and quartz, the mineral appearing in the latter. Knowing, as I do, the extremely limited nature of Mr. Calvert's travels in Portugal, and also the shortness of his stay here, I can well understand his want of accurate information, especially after his lamentable show at the mines. C. B. King, C.E. Operto, July 24. Oporto, July 24.

GEOLOGY OF NORTHERN PORTUGAL-No. IV.

SIR.—Following the line of Monte de Cazaes across the River Este to the village of Arcos, an unmistakeable system of veins may be traced, which, at Arcos, crop out with strong backs, chiefly composed of hydrous peroxide of iron, conglomerate of iron, and quartz, and compact quartz in a small parallel vein of hydrous peroxide of iron. At Arcos I discovered delicate threads and small semi-crystallised specks of native gold, heantifully disseminated in the iron, and almost excells similar to that beautifully disseminated in the iron, and almost exactly similar to that found at Beresowk, in the Ural; and also to discoveries made by myself near Bathurst, New South Wales; near Potosi, in Bolivia; and in the Eastern Cordillera of Central Africa, where I found many veins of that character and were sigh-

character, and very rich.

These veins at Arcos are in the band of schist already alluded to, and These veins at Arcos are in the band of senis already and out to about close to the junction of the granite, and ought to be proved down to about 70 or 80 fms., as I have no doubt as to the result they would give to the adventurers; the River Este might, with ordinary care, be made to keep the shaft. I picked up several loose pieces of quartz, which showed small specks of gold, close to the back of the vein.

Little more than a mile from this place, in a most picturesque and lovely spot, looking down upon the sea-coast town of Ville de Conde, with its

many-arched aqueduct, stands the old road-side inn of Caral de Peda celebrated for its long having been the rumoured site of a very rish at valuable quicksilver mine (and has been called the Fountain of Quit. silver). I made a careful survey of this spot, and taking everything in consideration, I came to the conclusion that the globules of quicksilve in the decomposed granite near the surface were the result of asthropid agency, and not a natural product. I therefore pronounced it as a lucrative speculation for quicksilver. I have meaned condemned it as a lucrative speculation for quicksilver. I have meaned to account for the liquid mercury being found in and arouse in Caral de Pedro, from the probable fact that this might have been the accient site of reduction and amalgamation works; and that surmine any greatly strengthened when, on carefully analysing the quicksilver elected, I discovered the presence of other metals in small quantities at the state of amalgam with the quicksilver; and, taking into consideration that the outlying belts of schists are both auriferous and argentificant that the outlying belts of schists are both auriferous and argentificant the fragments of rich gold quartz found lying about, and the simos in the fragments of rich gold quartz found lying about, and the simos in the fragments of rich gold quartz found in some naturally convenient granic many-arched aqueduct, stands the old road-side inn of Caral de Pela variable custom of the ancient gold miner to carry his ore to it granite, there to crush and grind it on some naturally convenient plateau, I have no doubt that these minute globules of mercu lain where they are now found for a very considerable time, and waste of early miners, long since forgotten.

John Calvery. JOHN CALVERT, C.E.

MINING IN THE DUCHY OF GOTHA

Sir,—English capital is flowing to almost every portion of the glob, and often into remote countries, where participants of an enterprise ranghave an opportunity of judging for themselves of the value of their perty; but it often happens that very good speculations in civilised and most frequented countries are neglected, either for want of enterprise among the have an opportunity of judging for themselves of the value of their preperty; but it often happens that very good speculations in civilised and most frequented countries are neglected, either for want of enterprise among in local inhabitants, or for want of their being generally known. Such a cast I intend to bring to the notice of your readers. It is well known that the stratum called "Zechstein" in German, which has given rise to those ris silver and copper mines of Mansfeld, in its continuation touches the low of the mountains of Thuringia almost in their entire length from Saakit to Eisenach. In the duchy of Gotha this stratum has been explored aring a number of years by a series of shafts, and it has been proved to be metalliferous for a length of about two English miles (further it has set yet been explored), averaging in thickness from 18 in, to 3 and 4 ft, as even sometimes 7 and 9 ft. A great number of samples have been take from the different shafts and adits, and analyses have been made, which have given an average produce of 2.3 per cent. for copper, 2.5 per cent. for copper, 2.5 per cent. for copper, 2.5 per cent. for copper, 5 per cent. for nickel. Silver, also, is present, but no places have been found as ye where the ore contains much more than will pay for its separation, although in former days, at a place called Ilmenace, not 15 English miles here, extensive silver mines on the same stratum have been in existence, and is is highly probable that if the stratum is more explored, places will be found the stratum, where it has been applored, crops out on the middle of some large mountains, from 200 to 30 feet above the value of silver is higher. The stratum, where it has been applored, crops out on the middle of some large mountains, from 200 to 30 feet above the valley, and, therefore, through an adit of from 90 to 100 fm. in length, can be reached very easily, giving a field of ore above the adit of some 50,000 square fathoms. It contains from 20 to 25 per cent of moistare, being just like clay tributed in this way through the whole stratum, so that the lower besset it generally contain a greater portion of the metals than the upper ces. There are no difficulties whatever about water or foul air, and the road the seam being a hard dolomite, very little timbering is needed. These ture of the stratum, as well as the situation of the mines, permit the one be raised at extraordinary little expense, and, in fact, trials have about that one man, in twelve hours, can work out about 204 cubic feet of sight. equal to 102 cwts. of dry ore, and, including timbering and all othera-penses, 1 ton of dry ore (equal to 24 cwts. of ore in the mine) can be brought to surface for a little less than 3s. No engine of any kind in-quired as yet, the shafts being only from 15 to 18 fms. deep, and if a day level is made, as mentioned above, almost any quantity of ore may be raise

level is made, as mentioned above, almost any quantity of ore may be risel in a given time.

Supposing, now, the dry way is chosen for extracting the metals, as only copper is taken into account, it has been proposed to build a blufurnace of the same dimensions as those at Mansfeld, being able to smit about 15 tons of dry ore per day, and, therefore, in 280 working days per year, 4200 tons; and supposing the average yield of the ore to be 1½ pecent. for copper (4200 tons of ore containing 63 tons of copper), the appears of converting this into a regulus of from 25 to 30 per cent. of copper would be about the following:—Expenses for raising 4200 tons of or, at 3s. per ton, 630£; evaporating the moisture in a small furnace, including fuel and labour, at 1s. 6d. per ton, 315£; 5 per cent. or 210 tons of pyrites, at 1½ per ton, 210£; 20 per cent. of fuel (coke) = 340 tons, at 10 per cent. of waste and loss of the same during transport, in all 924 tons, at 1½. 11s. per ton, 1433£; labour, six men, at 2s. per day, 280 days, 16½; material for repairing the furnace, laboratory, office expenses, &c., 20½; general expenses, 500½. = 3556½.—The produce would be about 210 tons regulus, containing 30 per cent. of copper, the value of which, at 15s. per unit, would be 22½. 10s. per ton, or 4725½ for the whole, leaving a profif for one furnace of 1169½.

No royalty has to be paid for the first five years after the work have been started, and after that 5 per cent. of the raw produce, or its value, is all that is claimed by Government. There are some old ironworks at one-fourth of an English mile from the mines now for sale, with an ara of about 34 acres of land, and water power the whole year round of shot 50 horses. These may be bought now very cheap, and they would be just the most convenient place for smelting the ore. Of course, the more funceous most of the same profit of

will be neglected in this country.

TIN DRESSING.

SIR,—Much misunderstanding having been displayed by directors and others respecting the cost and difficulties attendant on tin dressing, ere with the best appliances, I think a few remarks on the subject may not unacceptable. The misunderstanding too frequently arises from an ignorance of the composition of the lode-stuff to be operated on, some ore being comparatively free from "brood," as it is technically termed; other greatly fouled, and separated therefrom with the greatest difficulty; some, again, are mixed with a light matrix, others with a heavy gangue.

As reflections and blame are frequently undeservedly attached to again.

As reflections and blame are frequently undeservedly a from these causes, by non-practicals, I do hope a few expitions may plead for a class of men who, I firmly believe, their power for the advancement of a delicate and tedding so I do not know that I can do better than in draw of the left of the second seco ent of a delicate and tedious can do better than in drawing doing so I do not know that I can do better than in drawing comparises of the lodes of some mines with which I am tolerably conversant, and some of which I have very recently examined. As I am at Chacewater, I will commence with its near neighbour and well-known mine, Great Whell Busy. The tinstuff is of a dead black, heavy capel, highly impregnate with a ponderous yellow mundic, copper ore, oxide of iron, and blends with a ponderous yellow mundic, copper ore, oxide of iron, and blends that it is a natural consequence, renders it difficult and expensive both in this, as a natural consequence, renders it difficult and expensive both in the following in its nature; it yields good metal, but the produce is low, hence the comparatively high cost incurred.

At the St. Day United Mines, on the south, they have only a small position of mundic and fluor-spar; it is free from the capel, copper, &c., previously described. They have wolfram—a troublesome companion, that calcinote and be separated by water: calcination must be resorted to, but no comparatively water: calcination must be resorted to, but no comparatively light killas, quartz, and peach, with rough-grained "bold" tin. The tin from these mines is of high produce.

At Pedn-an-drea the tinstuff is of quartz, peach, mundic, and copper, with blende and fluor-spar; it is easily stamped, but is of low produce, as it does, in fact, in all mines, but when rendered markstable is an excellent quality tin.

At Carn Brea the tin is mixed with quartz, peach, a little copper, and the copper is mixed with quartz, and peach with quartz, peach, a little copper, and the carn little is mixed with quartz, peach, a little copper, and the carn little is mixed with quartz, peach, a little copper, and the quartz, peach, a little copper, and the quartz, and peach with quartz, peach, a little copper, and the quartz, peach, a little copper, and the quartz, and peach with quartz, peach, a little copper, and the quartz, peach, a little copper, and the quartz, peach, a little copper, and

an excellent quality tin.

At Carn Brea the tin is mixed with quarts, peach, a little copper,

and kills of so his ser applies also of sup At Tincro per, and a

AUG.

that can oted, the s Charlesto el and a l actual co ie and any parti as opinios agement,

THE -The of the lo

y, the am ppears, ha ned deposi red from the ted that a

PATE

g inn
ver is
ropoid
mine,
e venee venee venities is
rration
feroux,
e noid
s noid

ong the ha case that the ose rich the foot Saalfeld

which per cent. bearing

be found been ex-

100 fms.

e the adit r cent. of ad, there-oxides in r are dis-r beds of oper ones, he roof of

Thens-

we shown
et of staff,
other exe) can be
cind is rel if a deep
y be raised

etals, and d a blaste to smelt
g days per
be 1½ per
r), the exnt. of copons of ore,
ce, includ-

tons, and 1 924 tons, ays, 168L; kc., 300L; 210 tons of at 15s. per ng a profis

works have its value, is nworks not ith an area and of about ould be just more fur-a company an exceed-

a company an exceed-he local in-have as yet ted that he his govern-the throse

omparison
at, and som
water, I will
reat Wheal
mpregnated
and blends
tes its being
ble powder;
ive both in
erially from
tuce is low,

a small por-or, &c., pre-on, that car-t no compa-Vheal Basy-ave a bear-"tin. The

as kills; the work is stamped rougher, the tin being larger grained, of so hollow a nature as at Great Wheal Busy; there can be more spiled in every process, and thus accelerate the dressing; the tin is not seperior quality.

At Tiscroft they have blue peach, quartz, a little copper, mundic, and a precisely as at Carn Bress.

Cok's Richen may be described in nearly similar terms, as may also the bested mine Dolcoath.

At North Rockear the lode-stuff stamped is a light quartz, with a little get, and a beautiful light waste.

interest mine Dolcoath.

A North Roskear the lode-stuff stamped is a light quartz, with a little at North Roskear the lode-stuff stamped is a light quartz, with a little nor, and a beautiful light waste.

Mil be above mines are free from the dead, heavy capel with which the fall be above mines are free from the dead, heavy capel with which the stamped into lamellar fragments; it will not float—to be sake when stamped into lamellar fragments; it will not float—to is miner phrase, "truckle" back with the water in dressing, being in heavy substance, nearly equal to the finely comminuted tin itself.

See, taking the eastern part of the county, say the St. Austell district, field at Polgooth a light elvan, quartz, and killas; this is a species of that can be returned far more easily than that from the mine first took, the advantage being fully equal to 2 to 1 ton. The produce of Carlestown United Mines is not unlike that of Wheal Busy, being el and a little iron; no comparison can be drawn between the two in sexual cost of returning, as I believe all the crop tin is dressed without agent to the burning-house—an evident advantage. The waste at Cossols is very light, and easily separated, being peach, with a little mile and copper ore.

See and that these differences should be considered when easing returning charges, as they must necessarily vary very considered, in making these observations I have no object beyond a public one sere, and must not be misunderstood to be either lauding or depreciatively particular mine or captain; I do so merely to correct certain errosupinous I have so often heard expressed at the sittings of boards of nagement, and have selected such examples as suited my purpose, and see names are familiar to the majority of your readers.

George Henwood.

IMPROVED TIN DRESSING.

IMPROVED TIN DRESSING.

In,—The introduction of a new mode of buddling into this mine, with a improvements in tin-dressing, and the result, as given by me to the sateres, having engaged the attention of the public, I beg leave, right the Journal, to say that a model will be exhibited at the Royal swall Polytechnic Hall, Falmonth, on Aug. 30 and following days. Serption will also be given, with appropriate information on this matwhich I am pleased to find tin miners feel so deeply interested about.

Delevath Mine, Aug. 1.

Chas. Thomas.

THE ABERAMAN IRON COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE ABERAMAN IRON COMPANY (LIMITED).

In —The Vice-Chancellor Kindersley has now appointed the liquidator rind-up this unfortunate concern. From the numerous legal applicants, a with his accountant, for the office of liquidator, it is expected this remarks after will yet be a source of fruitful litigation for the gentlength of the long robe; and each of the keen-eyed applicants auxiously likely the decision, fondly hoping he would be the fortunate one; but, to dismay of each, the Vice-Chancellor nominated Mr. Quilter, of the sent firm of Quilter, Ball, and Co., as liquidator of the Aberaman morks, and so placed the liquidation of the company in independent shands, and all the would-be guardians of the company now stand, Mr. whay Bailey has returned the deposit-money paid to him by the company, the amount of which, I understand, was 50,000?. The promoters, pears, have receive: altogether from the company, with the now-resid deposit from Mi. Bailey, 75,000?. in cash, 25,000?. of which is borsel from the London and County Bank, and 75,000?. in bonds. It is de that an immediate application will be made to Chancery for the leof this money to be paid into Court. Although the promoters have ited the above sum from the company, it is stated that some of them suct paid up their calls. Now an independent liquidator is appointed, e matters, of course, will be properly enquired into, and no respect of loss shown.—Cornhill, August 2.

A SHAREHOLDER.

a natiers, of course, will be properly enquired into, and no respect of cas shown.—Cornhill, August 2.

A SHARRHOLDER.

PATENT LAWS USELESS TO POOR INVENTORS.

R.—I consider all Patent Laws should be so framed as to benefit the enter, the public, and the Government at the same time; for which seems, the public, and the Government at the same time; for which seems, the public, and the Government at the same time; for which seems, the public, and the Government at the same time; for which seems the public, and the Government at the same time; for which seems the public, and the Government to more properly mature their should seem the public, and the public, and the provisional to lodging the general seems of the public of

stead of poor living genius being duly honoured, it is counted but as a slave to the rich. Even the very Governments, that ought to foster every moral scheme, are often the greatest opponents; for who ever heard of the British Government properly assisting any poor inventor, who had no inducence at Court? On the contrary, it has sorely contrived every delay and evaxition, even to the ruin of many honest applicants. In fact, my own personal experience hath satisfied me that to offer either the Government or Rallway boards it matters not what, is but to meet disappointment, since they both seem to treat all offers to them as so much impertinent intrusion, or else have not sense enough to perceive what is really beneficial until forced upon them.

In fact, most unlucky patentees are looked upon as silly fools, to waste money and time in the vain attempt to benefit themselves and the world at the same time. First scheme enough for yourselves, says the sordid mind, philanthropy don't pay. Neither is it the real worth or utility of the invention that succeeds best, but those who are fortunate enough to find supporters. It matters not whether such machinery, or what not, may be the best or worst of its kind, as some people can force inferior articles before the public, so as often to put aside many better patents; and yet there are often far better ideas in embryo than what get matured, because true genius seldom hath mean enough, while rich people as seldom prize true genius, and have often not seuse enough to discriminate between sound plans and plausible achemes. And, besides, men of capital generally care but little about philosophical discoveries, or numatured plans; the ready-made payable schemes are what they seek after, so that the most valuable ideas often dis away, because there is no safe way to lay such before a discriminating public so as to obtain the requisite assistance; as patent witskom says that no patent is valid if made public before being patented; independent of the risk such adverticer runs of

CARYSFORT MINING COMPANY.

CARYSFORT MINING COMPANY.

Sir,—Having been in Wales, and but just returned, I regret that I am unable to reply to a letter in last week's Journal, signed "A Shareholder who wishes to see Carysfort Mines properly worked," to be in time for insertion in your Journal of this week; I presume, however, that my letter of last week, explaining the real circumstances of the existing misunderstanding between this company and myself, will bring a letter from the directors for the Journal of to-morrow, to refute what I have said, and justify their conduct, which, as well as the letter of a "Shareholder," I can reply to next week. This will equally well answer my purpose, and, no doubt, harmonise better with your arrangements, as I am unable to give the proper notice that you require in such cases. For the present, I have only to remark that the letter in last week's Journal, signed "Shareholder," pretending to be a reply to one of the week before, signed "Investor," is in reality no other than a medium for allusions and insinuations, which if left unnoticed might tell against me.

J. H. HITCHIMS,

Consulting Mining Engineer to the Devon Great Consols.

THE WHEAL FRIENDSHIP DISTRICT (TAVISTOCK)-No. IV.

THE WHEAL FRIENDSHIP DISTRICT (TAVISTOCK)—No. IV. Str.,—Geologically considered, the Wheal Friendship district is unexceptionable for the production of copper ore in large quantities, the metalliferous veins or lodes traversing a broken country, and near the junction of strata—the most favourable location known for productive mines. In the Tavistock district we possess two of the richest copper mines in this country, or, indeed, in the world—the Wheal Friendship and the Devon Great Consols; nevertheless, each mine differs in character in a remarkable degree from the other, although both are in the slate, and near the granite. For instance, at the Devon Great Consols the lodes traverse a very light-coloured soft clay-slate formation, and yield at shallow depths enormous quantities of ferruginous quarta—the gossan of the miner. At Wheal Friendship, on the contrary, the slate is hard, and very dark, whilst the copper ore is twice as valuable as that found in her colossal sister. The lodes here, moreover, do not yield much gossan, but frequently turn up small quantities of tin and lead. A stranger would never imagine that mines, and rich ones too, possessing such opposite qualities, are to be found in the same locality, and hence the folly of sending an inspector into a remote district, with the geological features of which he is unaquainted, to sit in judgment on the merits of a mineral property; and this, slas! is done every day.

MINING PROSPECTS IN THE GWENNAP AND MARAZION DISTRICTS.

MINING PROSPECTS IN THE GWENNAP AND MARAZION DISTRICTS.

Sir,—While endeavouring to point out what may be considered fair and legitimate mining speculations for the guidance of the investor, it must not be forgotten that among the many mines at work in Cornwall there are several which are destitute of the smallest chance of ever becoming profitably productive; some of which are even (for a time) selling at a good premium in the market, while others of real merit are quite neglected. An instance of this may be found in Tresavean and Tretharup, where during the last week or two, in driving the adit level west into the new or unwrought ground, on the same lode which in the late working returned, from 1817 to 1835, 245,000, profit to the shareholders, a great and inportant change in the character of the lode and containing rock has taken place, which resuited in the draining of a section of ground on the course for the lode of over 50 fms. in length. Now, on the late working of this great mine, as is the case in all other rich mines of this district, previous to the cutting of the great deposit of copper ore, the circumstances were and are very similar; and had this omen taken place in some mines, it would have ere this caused a great stir in the market; but the shareholders, whose intention it is to carry on the operations for purely legitimate purposes, are content to reap their reward from returns of a far more satisfactory and permanent character, which event may acon be anticipated. There are only 501 shares, which are selling at about 51.

In the beginning of last month I stated that the effect of a riscof 101. In the standard for copper ores, would make a difference of cent. per cent. on the dividends of Clifford Amalgamated Mines, and that such a rise has often been experienced in a fortingth after a panic similar to what we have lately passed through. Suffice it to say, we are on the eve of this realisation, if we may judge from the advance of 61, in the standard at the Swansen last sale; this is a sure pr

selative to Wheal Grylle and other tin mines in this district, to which I hope next week to refer more particularly, will be fully realised.

St. Day, Aug. 2.

THE ALDERLEY EDGE MINE—(From a Correspondent).—The Alderley Edge Mine is situate at Alderley, Cheshire, about 18 miles from Manchester. The mine commenced working in 1858, since which period it has made large returns of copper, and repaid to the fortunate proprietors in dividends more than the entire capital of the company. It thus ranks amongst the brilliant successes of British mining. The shares being held locally by those acquainted with the real value of the undertaking are never heard of in the market, and beyond a short report of the annual meeting which finds its way into the Journal, but little is known of this successful mining adventure. Having recently had the pleasure of going over the works, I was so struck with the thorough business-like manner in which they are carried on that I felt that a description of them in your Journal would not be uninteresting. The mine is situated on the summit of a high ridge of hills, called the Edge, and is about one mile situated on the summit of a high ridge of hills, called the Edge, and is about one mile situated on the summit of a high ridge of hills, called the Edge, and is about one mile situated on the realized station. On either side of the road leading to the mine are picture-guely dotted the residences of many of the Manchester millionaires, which are distinguished by the particularly tasteful manner in which their garden are laid out. Having nearly ascended the bill, a turning to the right heat provides are laid out. Having nearly ascended the bill, a turning to the right the site of the mine are picture-guely dotted the residences of many of the Nighting nearly ascended to the mine are picture-guely dotted the residences of many of the Nighting nearly ascended to the mine are pictured as a second of the coper residence of the coper secondary and the secondary ascended to the mine and the secondar

THE CLEVELAND IRON TRADE.

THE CLEVELAND IRON TRADE.

After a most careful investigation of the various details relating to the Cleveland pig-iron trade, we beg to submit the annexed particulars. In compiling these, valuable assistance has been afforded to us, by thoroughly competent parties; and as the statement of the total stock, at the close of the half-year, comes through the official medium of the ironmasters, the figures cannot be disputed. As this district has latterly experienced such a steady and rapid development of its resources, it is pleasing to have the power of ascertaining precisely the relative position of the trade. Regarding the production, there is no doubt that it will be materially sugmented, as there are about 33 new furnaces, of large calibre, in course of receiton, it must, however, be borne in mind that many of these cannot be put into blast for months to come, and also that in several instances old furnaces must be put out, for thorough repair. We have appended an approximate note of the periods at which the new furnaces were lighted. This will present a more concise view of the bearings of the case. The local consumption is quite unprecedented, and the quantities absorbed by our large foundries and rolling milis increase yearly. Some of our leading consumers are much pressed for delivery of overdue contracts for castings, up to the end of 1863, and probably longer. As large portions of the machinery and heavy castlings are made locally, this necessarily relates the completion of the new blast-furnaces. Our exports continue on a full scale, and it is likely that the reduction of the tariff in Germany, if not countersee for the contracts of the subments, as in Scotland, and we saw, therefore, unable to give the exact figures; it is, however, patent to everyone that the quantities sent away have this year been unusually heavy. The deliveries per rall, inland, take away a large proportion of the makes, and as there is a strong disposition to reduce the rates of transit to the lowest points, an improved outlet in

FURNACES IN AND OUT OF BLAST AND BUILDING.

1	Name of works.	Proprietors. In blast. Out. Total. Build	Ig.
ı		Albert Iron Company *	_
1	Elswick	Sir William Armstrong and Co	2
	Cleveland	Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co. (Limited) 9 9	2
1	Middleabro'	Ditto ditto 4 4	-
J	Witton Park	Ditto ditto 4 4	-
1		Bell Brothers 7 1 8	-
1	Wylam	Ditto *	-
1	Feiling	Ditto 2 2 2	-
	Wear	Bell, Hawks, and Co 1 1	-
1	Birtley	Birtley Iron Company 2 1 3	-
	Grosmont	C. and T. Bagnall, Juc 2 2 2	-
	Cariton		2
i	Ormesby		-
	Clay-lane		-
	Consett		resto
1	Tees	Glikes, Wilson, Peace, and Co 3 2 5	2
ų	Stockton		-
1	Tees-side	Hopkins, Gilkes, and Co. (Limited) 2 2	_
:	Linthorpe	Hopkins, Lloyd, and Co	4
1	Normanby	Jones, Dunning, and Co 3 3 3	-
	Jarrow	Jarrow Iron Company 3 1 4	-
9	Wallsend	Ditto ditto 2 2 2	-
ſ	Walker	Losh, Wilson, and Bell 2 3 5	-
ı	Seaham	Earl Vane 2 2 2	_
	Ferryhill		6
1	Rosedale	Ditto ditto	_
	Fighting Cocks		
	Southbank	Southbank Iron Company 4 1 5	4
	South Durham		
	Newport		
	Acklam	Stevenson, Jaques, and Co	
ı	Cargo Fleet		2
ł	Washington		-
•	Tow Law		_
ŧ	Stanhope	Ditto ditto 1 1	-
)	Norton		
	Thornaby		
	Lemington		
•	Glaizednie	Firth and Hodgson	3
•			-
9	Total	•••••• 92 23115	33

GEOLOGY AND VINE-GROWING.—Mr. W. Keene, C.E., Government Inspector of Coal Fields, New South Wales, in addressing a meeting of the Hunter River Vineyard Association, in the spring of this year, stated that it had been his good fortune, whilst exploring the most interesting mineral and geological districts of the South of Europe, to be hospitably entertained at the houses of eminent vine-growers. He had tasted at their places of production the finest growths of the Rhine and the Garonne, the Burgandies and Rordeaux of the greatest renown, as well as the sweet wines of Lunei and Frontignac. "Some time ago," said Mr. Keene, "I tasted a Hunter River wine ten years old, which I should rank with wines of the hightest class and value, at a price which would be thought exaggerated. This wine had the bouquet of Santerne, with the body of sherry, and of its kind I never tasted its equal in Europe. Two years afterwards I was passing this vineyard, and, having my pick-axe in hand, I examined the soil, which proved to be the ferruginous shales of our coal measures, rich in fossil fora, covering a coal seam. I have found nother vine-yard on a like soil, and, as we know how much the character of a wine is influenced by the soil, I am of opinion that the superiority was mainly due to this cause."

The Silver Mines of Nevada.—From Austin, Nevada, under date June 1, Mr. G. H. Ellery writes,—"Our mines continue to improve. The shipment of bullion will be fully up to the mark for the past month. I hardly think it will increase until quite late in the fall, when the new mills will be operating, and, of course, each one aid in swelling the amount. I am of the opinion that San Francisco will in a few years see, when too late, that Eastern capital has stepped quietly in and developed a number of mines, being enormously repaid for so doing—again rush into feet (not mines) and get a singing she will inverfere. She is well situated to act as clerk, collecting duties, &c., at the mint, but not as principal to pocket a share in the profits of the mines. Ross Brown is here taking notes; he, like all his predecessors, finds but little not favourable on which to report. I have yet too see the first man, of good, sound, common sense—unless he has been personally deceived in a private transaction—who did not believe the mines of Lander county at least equal to any in the world. Nevada must rank No. 1. California has been better; but, her day having passed, she takes a back sact composedly. We have had no fresh discoveries 'at a distance' the past month, and but few restless spirits are out prospecting. There has been a slight alarm among the norvous ones in Austin, caused by the Indians north of the Humboldt showing their regular spring 'in-Antiquarian Company are about closing another contract, which will, no doubt, show them their ledge. The croppings contain a great deal of mineral, and as their tunnet will taps at some 180 feet below the surface, they feet confident of a rich reward. The Smoky Valley Company have not yet got through their ledge, and have a fine lot of ora aiready out. It is expected to net the company 3900 per ton.' THE SILVER MINES OF NEVADA .- From Austin, Nevada, under date

It is stated that a company is about to be formed to develope valuable tracts of land in Venango County, Pennsylvania, U.S., the site of the cating petroleum wells. The proposed capital will, it is said, be about 200,000.

inne La y desirable set to an au foling cr WEST

mines is h
water, at v
feetways,

165 gramm These rees Yield of go are withou

THE F PAST .advices, 1

prove hig and more 14 to 2 o M 3 028. ment wer thing like but there

ary appl

equal por ployed. month af

market ve or la pres THE G

have bee

temposition 1858, the s

JUDGS Act, 27 au

PRINC

to a deed offered to tors, a co tors, a co executed previous! The Cour kept in a

Mm

thirtness, been orded most and most and most are but a said of 1 LONI HOLL wask and HOLL time of a radue in radue in radue in radue in the pase and care and

TRUTH'S ECHOES, OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING.

igh the Mining Share Market has not been very active, a moderate a appears to have been transacted, and from the enquiries which are be leading dividend and progressive mines, in anticipation of an advan

TRUTH'S ECHOES, OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING.

Although the Mining Share Market has not been very sective, a moderate amount of business appears to have been transacted, and from the enquiries which are being made to the second of the se

productive of lead than in the 36, where it produced from 15 cwts, to 1 ton per fm. All other places are looking much the same as they did hast week: 20 tons of lead were sold last Saturday.

New TRELEIGH.—Reference was made some short time since to the improved prospects of this property, and it is highly gratifying to learn that the progressing development of the mine is not without its great prospective and remunerative features, after so many years of perseverance. The recent discoveries continue to look well, and the mine generally much improved, and the bottom levels opening out beyond expectations. In the 70 they have a very interesting change, which is likely to lead to something important, and the winze below is yielding 2½ tons per fm. The 60 west is looking well for further improvement, worth at present 3 tons per fm. The new shaft is down to the 60; in driving west they have a very promising lode; east the lode is worth about 1 ton per fm., but the general prospects of this portion of the sett are very encouraging, and the highest opinions entertained as to the result.

Rosewarne United has very much improved, and opening out remarkably well, with every prospect of a permanent dividend mine. The mine is now in a profitable position, and the bottom levels looking very encouraging. The engine shaft is down to the 70, and driving commenced both east and west. The castern end is worth 101, per fm., and improving as it approaches the ore gone down from the 50, where the lode is worth fully 251, per fm., having much improved in driving the last few fathoms. There are several other points to which operations are being directed, and when completed will considerably increase the returns. The north lode is opening up highly promising, having good tribute ground. The coming sale is expected to realise 11501, and the profit on the last two months was about 1801.

Gawton.—A very valuable discovery has been made at the 50; in cross-cutting at that point they have intersected the lode, which is worth upwards of 4

From Mr. James Crofts:—The writer is encouraged to resume his notice of events in the Mining Market, in consequence of its visible emergence from a long state of inactivity to that of a marked improvement in the demand, and, consequently, in the value, of all good mining shares; but, after a long series of years of experience, he is able to aver that the late pressure has been the most continuous and severe of any of its predecessors. The favourable movement alluded to is mainly the consequence of the lapse of time, because, with the exception of copper, there is more decline than advance in the cardinal metals, lead and tin. As yet the rise in copper is not important in amount, but the sensitive character of the Mining Market is shown by its immediate effect on all copper mines, where the produce of ore is large, of which Devon Gireat Consols and Cliffford MAALOMATED are amongst the most important. The first of these shares stand at about 600%; and Clifford rose from 251, to 281, solely in consequence of the said advance, being considered the precursor of a better market; whilst the remaining business is of a miscellaneous character, embracing every class of shares, deserving special attention on their merits.

Clifferon shares have obtained, and will, apparently, maintain, an ascendancy in the market over all other lead shares. The course of prices from the commencement has been rather 24c-23g (say) from 35, per share to 15t., from 16t. to 71. 10s., and now 10d. Between the two last rates a very large business has been done in them, one solid feature of which is that buyers are chiefly investors, and not "jobbers;" but the test of the real value of this mine will be when the bottom of the shaft is reached, and the lode laid open, which, it is said, is to assionlsh the mining world. There are strong assertions on this point; and those of a "Well-Known Agent." are quoted in last week's Journal, to the effect that "when the mine last worked, he himself worked on a lode called Williams's (now or ich in West Chive From Mr. James Crofts:-The writer is encouraged to resume his

5½ per cent. per annum; but with such a large produce of rich ore, surely the rate of dividend must soon increase.

Bedel Aur has, after too long a delay, also taken a good position on the market, and from week to week reports improve, indicating, it is hoped, a thorough success. About he middle of this month it is expected that there will be about 20 tons of lead ore for sale, and at the general meeting, to be held timmediately afterwards, no call is contemplated. The mine is now paying its costs from a produce of apwards of 3 tons of ore per jathons, whilst deeper workings will develops several junctions of known and rich iodes. Within the last ten days a large business has been done in the shares, which has cleared the market, and to obtain them now at an advanced price, is to seek for them, rather than to be invited to buy—the fortune, sooner or later, of all good shares; and thus, after about 18 months' working and paying calls, the patient body of original shareholders may be congratulated on its success, so far, in common, with the highly respectable acquisitions in new adventurers.

Amongst mines very much neglected of late, REDMOOR and LADY BERTHA have come

may be congratulated on its success, so far, in common, with the nighty respectable acquisitions in new adventurers.

Amongst mines very much neglected of late, REDMOOR and LADY BERTHA have come into demand, the former at about 7s., and Lady Bertha 10s. to 11s. According to opinions expressed, they are both liable to an advance; but if not, those who do not fear calls may buy them, and those who do should sell. East Rosawanks and Rosawanks UNITED are favourites, and really look as if they were safe investments. Date is under calls may buy them, and those who do should sell. East Roshwahne and Roshwahne United are favourites, and really look as if they were age investments. Dake is under a cloud, and will continue so, unless the 10,000 new shares are taken up, it being understood that the raine cannot be continued to work without additional expital. GREAT LANEY continues to advance, being nearer 211, than 201, per share. GREAT NORTH LAXEY has bad the good fortune, and it must be supposed on aubstantial grounds, to enlist the attention of the Great Laxey shareholders resident in the Isle of Man, amongst whom, it is said, a large business has been done. Chiverion Moon shares are also in good favour and demand. GREAT WORLEY VOR certainly deserves its prefix, since it grows richer for tin every day. With the slightest advance in that metal, they would be worth at least 401, per share. Bottle Hill. from an almost nominal price, has risen to 16s, buyers, and much sought for. East Caradon and East Lovell are steady. Buyers at the quotations. North Traeskiers shares are cheap. The last dividend paid was in February, 1864, and with a better copper standard, they would, no doubt, soon resume dividends. Throcorf is a frat-rate investment, at 17f. 10s, to 18f. Of GRENVILLE and Wheal GRENVILE and Wheal GRENVILE and Well and Caradon. North Roskers hares are quoted very low, 12f. to 18f.; a month ago they were at 18f. The mine is represented as having great chances. East Can both worth attention, and cheap. Marke Vallex shares are steady, at about 5f., and paying regular dividends, are susceptible of a rise. Procepter United is disappointing the shareholders, probably caused by the very heavy expenditure necessary to carry on the deep workings. Touvapours leaped from nothing to 245, and have since taken the military position of "As you were." South Cosdunavow maintain a good price, after a considerable rise. Wheat can be not the lower has described as the workings, touvapours leaped from nothing to 245, and have since taken the military position o

well managed. Great Wheal Busy, Great South Tolgus, North Shepherds, Nak-Gless, Wheal Rose, and Wheal Tremayne—buyers. The above brief commercation may all be considered as "market mines,"—i.e., that they are desit in, and can be sold as well as bought; and if the writer has omitted any pets of the market, it is for want of more precise information concerning their merics, and not to their disparagement, since without a constant supply of new mines 'there would be none but old ones left to work up

without a constant supply of new mines there would be name but old coss left to work upon.

From Mr. Edward Cooke:—There has been a decided change for the better in the market generally, and the improvement will probably continues, seeing that metals are firmer. The Indian Government are beyers of 100 tons of cake copper. A few such customers as this would soon clear off the superfluous stock. This is reported as likely to rise also, so that the future looks certainly brighter for the mining interests generally than for many months past. I fear the public are beginning to experience disappointment in the large investments they have made in the numerous credit and finance companies, that have absorbed so many millions of capital during the past few years. It would almost appear presumption on my part to say they will ultimately prove miserable failures, while some very clever writers (disinterested, of occurse) continue to inform the public of the sound basiness the various companies in question are doing, and the large profits they are making. Still, I am not singular in the opinion that the business alined to, and the nature of securities held by them, are not such as will bear strict acrutiny. In fact, the shareholders are not unfrequently told that the business, acc., is of such a character that it is not prodent to enlighten than upon. My own impression is that the whole of the finance and credit companies are quite as speculative as mines, and the responsibility to the shareholders is greater than in many well-conducted code-book mines. Just for one moment iet me refer my readers to the Stock Exchange List of misculianeous companies. They will there find shares in various companies of the denomination of 201. up to 1001. Some standing with a few pounds paid, at a premium, and others standing at a fearful discount. Still the shareholders are liable to their proportion of the capital, which, in some instance, is 1004, per share. A dividend of some 10 to 20 per cent., of course, is very fascinating, but mines From Mr. EDWARD COOKE:-There has been a decided change for the

share. At that rate of dividend the shares are very cheap.

From Mr. William Lelean:—The stock and share markets are, upon the whole, without animation, and stocks have been lower than they were on Friday last, Consols then being quoted at 90%, whereas they have since been down at 30%. In the share markets the demand has been comparatively limited, and in raliway shares there has been a good deal of fluctuation, the tendency being downward; but in the miscellaneous and bank shares more firmness has exhibited itself, with a slight advance in prices. In the mining share market there has not been more animation, though some mines have gone up in price, although two or three have declined, but in both cases without any other reason, however, than the operations in the market. East Rosewarne, Clifford Amalgamated, Wheal Buller, East Caradon, Great Laxey, Great North Laxey, Chiverton, and two or three others, have all improved in price, and are still enquired for. I am glad to be able to say that the mines to which I have lately been calling special notice are all going on well, and fully sustain my expectations of their value to the present shareholders. At the Garat Scotth Chivernon the sinking of Gifford's shaft goes on well, through good ground, which, as I stated last week, has so far changed in appearance as to become very favourable for lead; and the energy with which all are working shows that they are resolved upon redeeming Capt. Mancarrow's promise of having the engine at work by the end of September. The shaft is now down between 10 and 11 fathoms, and they expect to reach the addit level near the shaft tegon of the province of the end, which appears to be making down; and in the 70 west the lode in the 60 is worth 25% per fm. They have the same lode in the 70, in the Rosewarne Consols looks well, for although there is a split in the lode in Ellen's shaft the ground continues favourable. In the 70 east there is a split in the lode in the 60 is worth 25% per fm. They have the same lode in the 70, in the Ro From Mr. WILLIAM LELEAN:-The stock and share markets are, upo

From Mr. J. B. REYNOLDS:—It is very satisfactory to be able to state that the improvement reported last week has been very well maintained, and several shares have again been in active demand. The upward tendency has been more general than for some time past. The shares mostly dealt in have been Great Yor, Chiverton, West Chiverton, East Caradon, East Lovell, Wheal Uny, East Rosewarne, Clifford, &c. The reports from Souru Callington continue to be of the most satisfactory character, and much more might be stated than is put forth as to the merits of this very valuable property. The mining investors are, as a rule, strangely constituted; and-unless shares are at a high price, and there prevails great excitement about them, they will take no notice of them. Thus it is that there are so many who never get anything by mining transactions; and these strangely constituted investors never will, unless they change their mode of operation. Probably, when South Callingtons are at 31, they will be enquired for more eagerly, but is it not better to buy at 30s, than at 60s.? The agent is most confident that the outlay will be but trifling. 1, sometime ago, strongly advised the purchase of Grazar Yons at 30½ to 31½, when they were scarcely noticed, and it was not until some considerable improvement took place that the shares advanced. The improvement might as well have been anticipated by those who are now giving 33½, ex div. of 17s. 6d. per share. The list of mines selling at ridiculously low prices is, indeed, a long one, and soon we may see strange things concerning some. It is not too much to hope that another East Caradon may rise from 2s. 6d. to many pounds; and I, for one, say do not mind what prices your shares command on the market, but if your mines give fair promise, and you can pay the calls, oo on 1 From Mr. J. B. REYNOLDS:-It is very satisfactory to be able to state

MINING NOTABILIA. [EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

CASTELL CARN DOCHAN returns for the month 94 ozs. 11 dwts. of gold om 127 tons of lode-stuff, making altogether 376 ozs. 16 dwts., from 260 tons 1814 cwts. welve additional heads of stamps will be ready to work in a week, and about 1500 tons f quart is raised ready for the stamps.

A MINING ANOMALY.-A short time since you published, under this

Twelve additional heads of stamps will be ready to work in a week, and about 1600 tons of quarts is raised ready for the stamps.

A MINING ANOMALY.—A short time since you published, under this heading, a statement, comparing the price of East Rosewarns—a good sound dividend mine, paping at the rate of 20 per cent., although only half of the profit was divided—with that of mines making calls, and likely to do so for some years to come, which you justly described as an anomaly. Since that appeared, attention seems to have been given to the shares, which have risen from 2t. 5s. to 3t. 10s.; but even at that price, what an anomaly it is to still compare it with a host of calling mines, selling at higher prices, with only ordinary prospects of ever attaining the position of East Rosewarns. When the shares of the latter mine are 10t. each—a price they will, in all probability, soon reach—they will be reshed after, and considered cheap.

WHEAL TRANNACK (Sithney).—The usual three-monthly meeting of the adventurers was held on the mine, when the accounts showed a debit balance of 115t. 4s. 5d., and a call of 1s. 6d. per share was made. The prospects of the mine are very encouraging, as will be seen from the following report from Captain W. Bawden, the manager:—'Since the last general meeting we have completed the sinking of the engine-shaft to the 50, divided and cased the shaft complete, and driven east 2 fms. 3 ft., and west 7 ft. In the eastern end the lode is from 9 to 12 in. wide, producing good stones of copper ore, and improving. Locking at the levels above, we have cut the ore much quicker than was expected, causing me to believe the bunch is lengthened considerably. In the western end the lode is disordered by the cross-course: it produces a little tin, and the ground about it is very congenial for mineral. In the 40 the present end is in a patch of granite. It is my opinion that by driving we shall reach the killing again, when I think the results will be favourable. We have about 50t. worth of ore prepared fo

so long neglected by capitalists as an invary chances of success, and will bear co or Cornwall. Cornwall. STRAY PARK.

many communications of the control o their shares after so many years' patience and anxiety, as many were in Tame before its last great rise. —Our recent intelligence from this mine is very. EAST ROSEWARNE.—Our recently expressed that the market release of a

EAST ROBEWARNE.—Our recent intelligence from this mine is very of firmatory of the opinion recently expressed that the market price of the property is surely low, in comparison with its capabilities and prospects. The lode is the has improved, and is at present in a very rich course of ore. The stope in his set has an every less turning out a fair quantity of copper. It is of importance has that the ore of this mine fetches about 10f, per ton—a much higher price to man rage of Cornwall and Devon, which carries the great advantage of saving carrier, one, a.c. The mine certainly appears destined to hold a leading place among the mines, and possesses great inducements for investment.

HINGSTON DOWN.—This mine is looking exceedingly well, and an improvement in the price of copper would shortly resume its position is not

mines, and possesses great inducements for investment.

HINGSTON DOWN.—This mine is looking exceedingly well, and with an improvement in the price of copper would shortly resume its position in that an improvement in the price of copper would shortly resume its position in the dead List. In the last twelve months Bailey's engine-shaft has been such that 110 to the 130 (20 fms.) on a course for everying from 401, to 901, per substance of the bottom of the shaft at the present time. Deriving this sed (180) will stand the standard of the shaft at the present time. Deriving this sed (180) will 10001, cash on deposit, it will be seen that the mine is in a farst-rate position, long a spectively and danactally.

WHEAL SPARNON.—This mine has been recently specially inspect the agent employed reporting most favourably as to the prospects of the sedemain after carefully examining the whole of the prospect, he states that "a spiritude outling to some time to come for erecting the machinery on the ground; but seem could be some time to come for erecting the machinery on the ground; but seem the most sanguline adventurer. The mode in which the mine is being worked is not the most sanguline adventurer. The mode in which the mine is being worked is not the most sanguline adventurer. The mode in which the will be made such as to said judicious, especially in driving cross-cats for discovery. I am perfectly saids is not the most as anguline adventurer. The mode in which the unine is being worked is not the sound to be such to the agent to sink the engine-shaft upon the sense of the following to extensively obtained."

DEVON GREAT MARIA.—At a recent board meeting it was resolved the instructions should be sent to the agent to sink the engine-shaft upon the sense of indet to a depth of 50 fms. As this will develope the lode for below the point a will to be a specific these and the considerable interest.

PEDN-AN-DIRA UNITED MINES.—Mr. G. Henwood has standard.

the discovery was made in the Devon Great Consols, the result will be a considerable interest.

PEDN-AN-DREA UNITED MINES,—Mr. G. Henwood has a spected these mines. In his report he says that "he had ample opportant ing the working and state of the entire machinery, and is pleased to say it condition. At the adit level a discovery has recently been adoed a ned hipping north into the newly-acquired ground; this has been stoped and p with work that will pay well for stamping, afording a large supply at a na shaft is now being cleared up, so that this ground may be expeditionally wrought. Although a comparatively long time and large outlay have been re-opening and developing the Pedn-au-drea United Mines, yet the discommade fully justify vigorous exertions and entire confidence; the large cut absolutely necessary to bring the mines into their present satisfactory portginal expenses may be said now to have ceased; henceforth the works a wholly devoted to discovery and returns of ore. In common with all the sive tim mines of Corawall, the present depression in the price of tin has clous effect. Few mines are so fortunately situated with regard to reserved ioldes, which are proved; added to which, the now nearly complete for materially diminish the costs. The additional ground is of vast important proprietors of these mines have everything to hope, and nothing to fear; be a rise in the price of tin (which, in all human probability, must see they may confidently look forward to a realisation of their long-deferred it

ST. JOHN DEL REX.—Morro Velho, July 1: Produce eleven days one, second division, 11,595,01s.; yield 6'476 oits, per ton. The produce during a criod has been unfavourably affected by imperfect action of the pumps, impelle to inking, also by the occurrence of three holidars, during which the naive bure oune, second period has be

EAST DEL REY.—Wm. Treloar, June 30: Morro Sao Vincente East Del Rey.—Wm. Treloar, June 30: Morro Sao Vincents in the mine are progressing favourably, and the lode at the various pint I am glad to say, opening out well, and I hope to send you in future chearing suit the shape of produce. Our produce for this month from Sao Vicente is 2016 out, from Capao 274½ cits., together, 2320½ cits.; and I at present see no ressure should not continue to increase. During the month, 273 tons of ores, partly first killas, taken from the bottom of the mine. Bernado's workings, and No. 21est have been stamped, and yielded 1777 cits. of gold, or at an average of rather new 6½ cits. For the continue to the continue of the workpeople are being pushed on by every means in our power. A sat of stores from England have arrived, and from appearances are, generally spatis, we require. The remainder, I hope, will shortly arrive. By the same opposite Capt. Wm. Treloar has fowarded a remittance of 4436 cits. of gold dust, the position of the mines, equal to about 21504.

Capt. Wm. Treloar has forwarded a remittance of 4436 oits. of gold dust, the peaks the mines, equal to about 21501.

EL-CHICO.—Mr. J. R. Rule, the company's manager at the Mine of Suna 21-Our works are so far advanced his shall be able to commence working with four men on good silver ore in the coning what I think it will be advantageous first to drive cast a few yards on the south silt the vein, which is softer, and then cut through the vein to prove it, and size that the extraction of ores. As two veins come together in this direction, it has a mining appearance. A box containing samples of the ore will soon follow this.

MARIQUITA AND NEW GRANADA.—Santa Ana Mines for the month of the contraction of the c

Teress the ore is of a better class. The mine has given a amounted to like 4710 cargas during the last four weeks; the outcome sales have amounted to like 4710 cargas during the last four weeks; the outcome \$4800, will be received in all gold has been taken into account. A raspa, value \$4800, will be received in all from the haclends of Noria Alta.—Mine of La Trinidad: A little ore found, own from the haclends of Noria Alta.—Mine of La Trinidad: A little ore found, own less than the same with; as stated last month, the ore extended but a little way, sall had been met with; as stated last month, the ore extended but a little way, sall had been consensed, in the hope that its tracelelo has been stopped, a pozo having been commenced, in the hope that its make downwards. The adit in San Julian progresses slowly, on account of the notion ore, is of a favourable appearance; and it is believed that a more imposit not in ore, is of a favourable appearance; and it is believed that a der, and this will be found a little further on. The shaft has been pat in good der, and the wish of the ore than the state of the contract of the shaft is the same part of the path of the path of force the necessary reservoir before continuing the works on the contract of the shaft is the same path of the present making a monorish with it, in one of which ore is already apparent. The outlay for Many amounts with it, in one of which ore is already apparent. The outlay for Many amounts in the path of the present making a monorish in the state of the present making a monorish in the state of the present making a monorish in the state of the present making a monorish in the path of the present making a monorish in the state of the path of the present making a monorish in the state of the path of t

NEW WILDBERG.—J. Sanders, July 29: Carter's shaft is now below the 40, sinking by nino men, at 451, per lachter. At the present we expect to reach the 50 lachter level in six months from this time; we six shaft will intersect the Dornergang at or near the 50 lachter level. We idiscovered any ore in the 40 cross-cut south on the Ernteitstergang, but youry wide we hope as we drive further into it ore will be met with. In it north at the same level there is no change to notice; we hope to meet with about 2 lachters more driving. This work will probably be accomplished in about 2 lachters more driving. This work will probably be accomplished in weeks. In the 30, driving west of Carter's shaft, towards Davwys sink, its weeks. In the 30, driving west of Carter's shaft, towards Davwys sink, is west of Conder's sink, is much the same as last reported, but the same as last reported will yield at present about the There is a per lachter, and the sink below the level also 2 tons per lachter. There is per lachter, and it is noticed in the 20, east of Carter's shaft; the lode is suproductive, and isting on the sink below the level also 2 tons per lachter, and it is not the sink below the level also 2 tons per lachter, and it is not carter's shaft; the lode is suproductive, and isting on the carter's shaft; the lode is suproductive, and isting of the carter's shaft; the lode is suproductive, and is the carter's shaft; the lode is suproductive, and is the carter's shaft; the lode is suproductive, and is the carter's shaft; the lode is suproductive, and is the carter's shaft; the lode is suproductive, and is the carter's shaft; the lode is suproductive, and is the carter's shaft; the lode is suproductive, and is the carter's shaft; the lode is suproductive, and is the carter's shaft; the lode is suproductive, and is the carter's shaft; the lode is suproductive, and is the carter's shaft.

of wher. The lode in the 20, east of Michael's shaft, is not quite so good as when negret; but as it is subject to sudden changes we expect an improvement shortly, negret; but as it is subject to sudden changes we expect an improvement shortly. In the land is worth \$ tons of ore per lachter, but in consequence of the next working the lone is good as the late is about 1/5, ton per lachter. The tribute ros progress from on tribute; the yield is about 1/5, ton per lachter. The tribute is an stribute; the hight be worked advantageously if additional hands could be obtained from the late of t

Jower levels.

Under date of June 27 the manager, Mr. J. R. Rule, reports Leave Under date of some at the manager, Arr. J. R. Mile, reports a completed another torts of 150 cargas, which, being nearly all ground, will are in the patio in course of a few days, and will form torts No. 17. Torts how washed during the present week, and, from the weight of pells, is estimated.

as seen in the patio in course or the course of the course

WEST CANADA.—Wellington Mine, Luke Huron, July 10: From our big lists for July you will learn that in June we raised 276 tons, dressed 276 tons paged with the control of the second of the control of th

at which we are doing our pees, and are, as the stage, at the week of the stage, and they give together and the stage of the new milis at work, and they give together and to sail you that we have got five new milis have writing an increase of 150 grammes speciated 416 grammes of amalgam per day, showing an increase of 150 grammes yince my report of the 20th. Two more milis while to started next week,—since we milis have yielded 2907 grammes of amalgam during the peat tys; average quantity per mili, 581 grammes—still showing a further increase of yes assent of amagem for each mill since my last report, on the 23d of this month, results must be considered very antisfactory; but we hope for better results yet, of gold for the month of July, 102 cas.—Milm: The various stopes and workings heat change, and continue to produce large quantities of rich ore.

THE FRONTINO AND BOLIVIA (SOUTH AMERICAN) GOLD MINING COM1257.—The directors by the last mail, in addition to most encouraging
strices, received 21 lbs. weight of gold, obtained from the Frontino Mine
during the completion of the machinery. As the average yield of the ore
feas this property is 1 cz. of gold per ton, there seems every ground for
the confident opinion expressed that the return from this mine alone will
pose highly remunerative. The Bolivia Mine—which is by far the richer
and more extensive property of the two—produces ore which yields from
1] to 2 cs. of gold per ton, some portions of the lode containing as much
as oss. per ton. It is expected that the steam-stamps at this establishment went to work at the early part of July, and that with 24 heads someding like 2000 tons of ore would be crushed during the ensuing month;
to there are ready to be erected 60 heads of stamps, with all the necesary appliances. This estate comprises an area of about 25 square miles,
all the lode has already been traced for upwards of five miles, so that,
kending to the superintendent, Captain Goyen, eight or ten engines, of
early power to that now upon the mine, can be most remuneratively employed. It is computed that the operations at Bolivia, during the first
math after the machinery is in regular working, will result in the production of nearly 80 lbs. weight of gold. Since the arrival of the mail the
mixer value of the shares has steadily advanced. A considerable amount
of business has been transacted, and the present official quotation is 2½,
ell prem. ONTINO AND BOLIVIA (SOUTH AMERICAN) GOLD MINING COM

The Gold Mines of North Carolina.—A correspondent of the Jerok World, writing from Charlotte, N.C., says:—"In these times of mining excesses it should be more widely known that North Carolina is a competitor with following, is also, and Nebraska. Gold is found in paying quantities in the State and in a methern parts of Carolina and Georgia. For 100 miles west and south-west of factorial the streams contain more or less gold dast, Nuggets of a few ounces have been requestly found, and there is one well-authenticated case of a solid nugget whigh 281s., which was purchased from its ignorant owner for §3, and afterwards saids the Mint. Report says that a still larger lump was found and cut up by the great one of the mines. Both at Greensboor's Salisbury, and here, the most reliable midents encur in pointing to certain farms where the owners procure large sums of paid. One German is said to have taken more than a million of dollars from his farm, at rises to sell his land for any price. Negroes are and have been accustomed to past to the creeks and wash on Saturdays, frequently bringing in §2 or §3 worth, and at circussently negroes come to town with little nuggets of the pure ore to trade. Qualities seeking mining investments would do well to prospect in this vicinity.

BINUTH.—This metal has of late years risen consideraby in price image other causes, some journals have stated that two or three years ago a com say was formed to work an invention, by which gold was to be reade by the transmu-tatin of bismuth into that metal, and that large quantities of the former metal has

	or appear.	THE IOHOW H	3K 18 B	LEBE (DI LI	ве в	TICE	B:-		
1844	*******			Os.	104	. to	28	. 0d.	per pou	nd.
1845	*********			2	0	to	4	0	99	
1846	*******	**********		4	0	to	8	8	**	
1847		**********		3	3	to	9	6		
1948		**********		9	8	to	9	0	**	
1849	********			9	0	to	9	6	99	
1850-	7	**********		9	6	90	9	6	99	
1858		**********		2	6	to	3	6	59	
1859	*******	**********		2	6	to	4	8	99	
1800	*******			4	6	to	6	6	99	
1861	*******			6	6	to	9		39	
1869				9	6		20	0	99	in July.
		*********	}	ıı	0	60		v	**	in December.
1863	*******			11	0	to	10	6	99	III Docember.
1864	********	**********		10	6	to	11	0	99	
1865		**********		10	6	to	11	0	99	

JUDGMENT DEBTS.—The power provided by section 4 of Mr. Hadfield's lat, 27 and 23 Vict., c. 112, which enables a creditor to whom land has been delivered ad 28 Vict., c. 112, which enables a creditor to whom land has been delivered one to apply to the Court of Chancery for a sale, does not extend to cases where that seen entered upbefore the passing of the Act (July 26, 1864), but only the last with the Link was the holding of Vice-Chancellor Wood, in re the last of Wight Ferry Company.

PRINCIPAL AND AGENT.—In the case of Solomons v. Pender, in the Carl of Endquer, the question was whether a person could in the same transaction by property as a principal, and charge commission as an agent for seiling? The Court dist tak the could not do so; declaring that when an agent is employed to find a purchaser for any property, it is meant that he should find a third person. The taking on liberal field position of a principal annihilates all his rights as an agent. Therefore if, when so employed, he becomes, either alone or ionistly with others, the purchaser of se or jointly with others, the

al physity, he is not entitled to charge agent's commission on the sale.

COMPOSITION DEEDS.—The Court of Bankruptcy will not give effect to
have dead sasignment for the benefit of creditors, where unfair inducements have been
the to some of the creditors to execute the deed. In re Ellis, at a meeting of crediredition of 5s. in 1s. offered and refused, and the debtor subsequently
maked a deed of assignment, and the estate then showed only 2s. 2d. in 1s.; though
maked the registration of the deed four of the creditors had been paid 5s. in 1s.
The Court, observing that it was used using the insist upon the most perfect good faith being
high mach cases, declared the deed void.

MIRE ACCIDENTS.—At the Herodsfoot Mine, on Saturday, a lad, aged histon, had his head driven through a new deal plank by the engine-bob. He had not seem that the second way and cautioned. His injuries were scalp wound at back of head, cheek such and populated in the second way to be sufficiently. At Wheal Tromayne, Henry Whitford was killed by Lounge Co. 18 aging free after a place had been blasted.

and the second s

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The traffic receipts for the material gally 20 was 13,6511. Ss. 7d.

Hot.Gowar's Ointment and Pills—Effectual Aid.—In the sad must of these it is cheering to know that a remedy does exist, and that it can be promet at all the cert. Holloway's clutment and pills are always useful in relieving pelin, apile, nor can derect under any circumstances cause mischief. They are a blessing to have the three controls of the control of the cont

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

BRITISH MINES.

ABRAHAM CONSOLS.—J. Vivian, H. Cowling, Ang. 3: The ground in the new engine-shaft is rather spare for sinking, but we are making fair progress; down about 4 funs., and our tributers continue to raise tinstuff of fair quality.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—Capt. Mitchell, Ang. 2: In the middle adit level cross-cut north we find small branches crossing the end, containing capel, spar, mundic, and apots of copper ere. The ground in the cross-cut south continues much the same as for some time past—hard, and spare for driving.

BEDFORD UNITED.—J. Phillips, August 2: There is no alteration in any of the slopes. We shall cut the north lode at the 75 and the 62 the latter part of this week, so as to give a full report next week.

BEDDLA-AUR.—August 2: Last Saturday we commenced our grass shaft, 7½ ft. by 4½ ft., within timber. The weather has been very unfavourable for sinking, but we are now down 2 fms. which are socured. The shaft is set to sink by nine men, at 41, per fathous, 4 fms. stent. The Brynia lode is set to four men to drive north; the lode is 4ft. wide, producing 15 cwts. of lead ore per fm. We have about 10 fms. more to drive before we expect to intersect our principal lode (the old Milwr), which has proved so immensely rich in the neighbourhood, and as the ground is favourable for driving we hope to see this lode in about two months. The Cortia Waen lode is being driven northeast by four men; the lode is 4ft. wide, yielding 35 cwts. of ore per fms.

BILLINS.—F. Evans, Ang. 3: The lode in the 80 west is still opening very promising. The south branch carries a leader of ore about an inch wide, and we think when it comes into the lode it will produce lead ore to value. The wince sinking below the 70 is worth 2 tons per fm. We are driving the 70 cast and west; at present unproductive. We shall also commence to sink the engine-shaft below the 80 fathom level as quickly as possible.

BOTELET.—J. Trevillion, Ang. 2: We have holed the vise in back of the 26 to the wince sunk below the 26, which has given us

have now eight into account of the winder the 20 east is 2½ fms, deep; lode wide, and spotted with ore.

CAPE CORNWALL,—John Carthew, Aug. 2: We have cleared the western shaft to the bottom; the sir being bad we cannot work to advantage. We have six men rising over the 30, against this shaft; no time will be least in boling it; only 4 fms. more to rise and sink; when this is completed there will be good ventilation all through the mine. Not much change to notice in our bottom levels. Our shaftmen are engaged fixing launders to bring home water for our boliers.

CARADON AND FHENIX CONSOLS.—Wm. Richards, Aug. 2: The lode in the winze in bottom of the 30, on No. 2 lode, retains its size, of 4 ft. in width, and yields 2 tons of blende per fathom, with good stones of yellow copper ore. The ground in the cross-cut south in the 30, east of shaft has a little improved for progress sine my last report, and water issues very strongly from this point. The ground in the wheel-pit is good for excavating, and good progress is being made there.

CARADON CONSOLS.—W. Rich, Aug. 1: In the 50 cross-cut south the cross-course its letting out more water than usual. There is no other change to notice.

good for excavating, and good progress is being made there.

CARADON CONSOLS.— W. Rich, Aug. 1: In the 80 cross-cut south the cross-course is letting out more water than usual. There is no other change to notice.

CARDIGAN CONSOLS.— H. Boundy, July 31: The boundary adit west has been extended 60 fms.; the lode throughout this drivage has been very wide, but unsettied, in consequence of it being so very shallow, composed principally of prian, quartz, spar, and spotted with mundic and copper ore, altogether a fine-locking lode—in fact, I have seldom seen such a strong, healthy lode fall in making an abundance of ore, and which we have every reason to expect as we advance in the hill; this level is being driven by six men. at 51. 10s, per fm. Eagafriralth adit cast has been extended from day cross-cut 30 fms.; the last 5 fms. has passed through ore ground worth about 1½ ton of copper to the fathom; the lode in the forebreast at present is without ore to value, but as the lode is subject to sudden change it may be as good as ever in the next yard driven; this level is being carried on by four men, at 77. per fm.; the air here is rather confined, I have, therefore, taken the men for the present from the 20 west, and put them to rise and sink a little shalf from surface, in order to get it thoroughly ventilated before the rough weather sets in; let to six men, at 51. per fm. The 20 is extended east of cross-cut 6 fms.; this level is leiting out a large quantity of water, and the part of the lode which is carried in the present end is yielding some good stones of copper ore, not enough to value, but looking very promising, so we are daily expecting an improvement here; this level is set to six men, at 81. per fm. We have about 6 tons of best copper clean and 10 of seconds. All the machinery is in good working order, and everything is being pushed on as fast as we possibly can.

CASHWELL.—John Peart, Aug. 3: The end going east, in bottom of the scar limestone, is worth ½ ton of ore per fm. No. 1 stope, in the sear lime

per ton, and we shall have another 40 tons ready in a month, and everything going on well.

CASTELL CARN DOCHAN (Gold).—J. Parry, Aug. 2: I am glad to report that the mine is looking well. We have set No. 2 stope at 55s., the deep adit level at 44. 10s. We have occasionally visible gold in No. 1 stope, south-west. We continue raising quartz to supply the stamps. We reduced and amalgamated 127 tons of quartz during the month of July, and obtained 94½ ozs. of gold. The new stamps will get to work next week, when we shall considerably increase our returns. We have extracted altogether 376 czs. 16 dwis. of gold from 260 tons 18½ cwits. of lode sinff.

CEFN BRWYNO.—Aug. 1: Nothing has been done in the 99, or bottom level, since has reported, in consequence of the water being in, by reason of our pools being out, and being short of surface water; the water is now up in the 80. The lode in the 80, going west of shaft, is 6 feet wide, and will yield 15 cwis, of lead ore per fm. The stopes over the different levels, five in number, are yielding on an average 12 cwis. of lead ore per fm. Nothing has been done on the dressing-floors for the last fortnight, being short of water; but we have had some fine rain for the last three days, which will now set our wheels to work, and enable us to get the water out of the mine quickly. CENTRAL MINERA.—Thos. Hughes, Aug. 3: Victoria Esqine-shaft: The sinking

now set our wheels to work, and enable us to get the water out of the mine quickly. CENTRAL MINERA.—Thos. Hughes, Aug. 3: Victoria Engine-shaft: The sinking below the 40 yard level progresses without any material change in the ground. I expect to reach the 60 yard level by next report. The lode in the level west from the winzs is worth 1 ton of lead per fathom, and very promising, particularly in the bottom, which indicates good for the 60 yard level.—Edgworth's Shaft: The pitch in the back of the 50 yard level west is worth 10 cwts. of lead per fathom.

CLOWANCE WOOD.—E. Chegwin, Aug. 2: In the 20 cross-cut, driving north of engine-shaft, towards north lode, the ground has been rather spare, but now a little improved, and more water flowing from the cross-cut.

CRENYER AND WHEAL ABRAHAM.—J. Vivian, Aug. 3: At Vivian's engine-shaft in Oatfield we are getting on rapidly fixing our pikwork, and the 90-in, will be

of both lodes, with good speed, as the ground is at present.

EAST BROOKWOOD.—T. Bennett: I am pushing each point—the drivage of the 20 cross-cut has become easier for excavating, which, with the ample supply of top water we have a treesnet, will easile us to make better progress than we have done through the dry season. The lode in the 20 cast is composed of peach, quartz, and ore, yielding of the latter much the same as last reported—1½ ton of ore per fan, and presents indications for a further improvement. The machinery is working well.

EAST CARADON.—J. Secombe, Aug. 2: Caunter Lode: The 70 cast is worth 51. per fathom: the 80 cast, 151.; the 80 cast, 151.; the 90 cast, 51.; and the 90 fm. level west, 51. per fathom.

west, 51. per fathom.

EAST CARN BREA.—T. Glanville, J. Scholar, Aug. 2: No. 3 Lode: In the winze sinking below the 50 the lode is yielding 4 tons of copper ore per fm. In the winze sinking below the 50 the lode is yielding 1 ton of copper ore per fm. In the 50, driving east of thomas's shaft, the lode is yielding 2 tons of copper ore per fm. No. 6 Lode: In the 40, driving east, the lode is yielding 2 tons of copper ore per fm. In the 40, driving west, the lode is yielding 2 tons of copper ore per fm. In the 40, driving west, the lode is yielding 2 tons of copper ore per fm. In the 40 the lode is yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. In the rise in the back of the 40 the lode is yielding 2 tons of copper ore per fm.

EAST DARREN.—Aug. 1: Taylor's Shaft: In the 116 east the lode is 4 to 5 ft. wide, yielding 1% tons of ore per fm. In the winze sinking under this level the lode is 4 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of read ore per fm. In the winze sinking below the 92, east of Taylor's shaft, the lode is small and unproductive for ore, being disordered by soft beds and broken-up ground. In the 92, west of boundary winze, the lode is large, composed of grit, carbonate of lime, spar, and blende ores at times, but not to value. In the 80 east the lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding 1½ ton of ore per fm. The 68 east the lode is 4 ft. wide, yielding 1½ ton to to value. Stopes and pickes throughout the mine continue to yield their usual quantities of ore. We have this day sampled 75 tons of lead ore.

EAST GUNNISLAKE AND SOUTH BEDFORD.—J. Phillips, Aug. 3: The lode in the deep acit is looking much the same as it was last week.

EAST JAKE—T. Hodge, Aug. 3: The dels in the 35 south and is 3 ft. wide, yielding is all shroumble character for land. The lode in the 35 south and is 3 ft. wide, yielding from the property of the property

cross-cut, the lode is 15 in. wide, composed of spar, gossan, prian, and mandic—Hocking's Lode: In the adit level, east of the cross-cut, the lode is in quite an unsettled state, by a slide passing through the end. The lode in the adit level west is split into branches by a limb of the cross-cuts. The ground in the adit cross-cut south is moderately easy.

EAST WHEAL VOR.—James Pollard, Aug. 2: The engine-shaft is down about the 90. I think it advisable to make it a 12-fathom lift. As our ground is hard for stoking. I have set the men to-day for the month, at 351, per fathom. If we can set a change of ground against our lift is down, it will save us a great deal of time and expense in entiting our plats, &c. The lode is about 2 feet wide, composed of quartz, mundic, blender, link of the plats, &c. The lode is about 2 feet wide, composed of partz, mundic, blender, link of the plats, &c. The lode is 3 feet wide, very strong, and become settled. FURSD N.—J. Collink, Aug. 3: The shaft has been sunk this week 3 ft. No change to notice in reference to the ground. The cross-cut north at the 21 being driven this week 4 ft.; the ground has the same appearance as it had last week. The pitch in the back of the 21 is improved, now yielding 4 tens of ore per fm. The pitch in back of the 11 is looking better, now worth 15, 4 mo of the plat in the 54, and are making good process in driving the cross-cut north, in a self channel of ground. Internixed with branches of spar, containing the of a very promising character. We hope to intersect the main lode by the latter end of next week. No. 1 north lode, in back of the 40, east of cross-cut, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, composed of spar, mundic, and capel, worth fally 101, per fm, for the.

GAWTON COPPER.—G. Rowe, July 29: We have driven over 7 fms. through the lode in the 50 cross-cut, north from the new engine-shaft, and are not yet through it. The part of the ide now in the present end is producing fine rocks on yet through the lode in the 50 cross-cut, north from the new engine-s

west of shaft, in Newydd level, is 5 feet wide, producing good saving work; but little has been done here since last reported, in consequence of the water being in, but it is now out again, and the men in full work. The lode in the stope over the 60 is 6 feet wide, yielding 12 cwts. of lead ore per fm.

GOTRIC.—J. Willnams, Aug. 2: I am sorry to report that we have had another accident to the rods connected with the pumping-engine, and in consequence the bottom ore bargains are still under water; but I hope to get the machinery repaired, and this part of the mine drained, without further delay. The ground about the adit is without any alteration to notice; the lode continues to yield a good supply of ore, and the prospects of opening high backs of ore, by driving westward, continue as favourable as ever.

GREAT BRIGAN.—J. Tredinnick, Aug. 2: The lode in the end driving west of the new shaft, in the 10, looks kindly, and producing saving work for copper ore. In the stope west of said shaft, in back of the 10, the lode is worth for copper ore 71, per fm.

In the stope further west, in back of the above level, the lode is worth for copper or 71, per fm.

We have commenced to sink a winze west of the new shaft, in bottom of the 10, where the lode is worth for copper ore 71, per fm.

In the stope further west, in back of the above level, the lode is worth for copper ore 71. per fm. We have commenced to sink a winza west of the new shaft, in bottom of the 10, where the lode is worth for copper ore 61. per fm., and has a promising appearance to further improve as we sink deeper.

GREAT EAST LOVELL.—J. Burgan, Ang. 3: The 50-in. cylinder pumping-angine has been set to work, which, with the pumping gear, work admirably. The ground in the engine-shaft is very soft for sinking. The shaft is securely screwed and bolted together in readiness for going deeper.

GREAT NORTH LOWNS.—J. W. Crase, W. Jenkin, Aug. 2: The part of the lode being carried at Vivian's engine-shaft, sinking below the 67 fm. ievel, is 4 ft. wide, consisting principally of quartz, with a little copper ore, and has a more promising appearance than for some time. The driving of the 67 fm. level, west of singine-shaft, and the 57 fm. level, east of cross-cut, on Pendarve's lode, is suspended. The water in Sieggan's shaft goes down slowly. The lode in the bottom of the same continues to be worth 25f, per fathom. The lode in the 70, west of this shaft, is worth 10f. per fathom. The lode in the 70, east of this shaft, will soon form a junction with the north part, when we expect an improvement. The lode in the 60, west of Sieggan's shaft, is north 30, per fathom. The scath part of the lode in the 70, west of this shaft, will soon form a junction with the north part, when we expect an improvement. The lode in the 60, west of Sieggan's shaft, is not as good as when last reported; at present it is worth 81, per fm. About 2 fms. behind this end we have discovered a caunter branch, which we are opening on; it is 1ft. wide, worth 81, per fathom. King's shaft is sunk about 7 fms. below the 75; it is still dry, and although we cannot value the lode at more than 81, per fathom, we are glad to any thesa a much more favorable appearance, and the ground is easier for sinking. We have put four men to drive the 30 cross-cut south from Brigan Highbur

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUES—A-both Daw, Ag. 27, 24. Lipris shaft, shaling below the 266, the look is 1½, ft. wide, producing I turn of cupper ore per fm. In the 168 wat the look is 2 ft. wide, worth 84, per fm. Or tim. In the los cast the look is 12, ft. wide, producing I turn of cupper ore per fm. In the 168 wat the look is 2 ft. wide, worth 84, per fm. Or tim. In the los cast the look is 12, ft. wide, producing I turn of ore per fm.

GREAT WHALL BUSY—7. Zebwards, J. Tredimick, C. Bawden, July 29: At the 150, driving east from Liny be ent to Green's shart, sinking above the 160, is 5 ft. wide, worth 60, per fm. The look is the 164 and, driving east from Liny and the control of the 160 and driving east from Liny and the 160, is 5 ft. wide, worth for cupper and tin 101, per fathom. The south look in the 164, driving was from south look in the 100, driving east from Markew's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, producing stones of the, but of the value. The 160 and driving the 160 and driving cast from Markew's shaft, is 6 m. drived, and the 160 and, driving east from Markew's shaft, is 6 m. driving east from the 160 and driving the 160 and driving cast from 160 and the 160 and driving cast from 160 and the 160 and driving the 160 and driving the 160 and driving the 160 and driving and the 160 and driving the 160 and driving the 160 and driving and the 160 and driving and the 160 and driving and the 160 and driving east from Walker's shaft, is worth 160 and the 160 and driving and the 160 and t

to sink by eight men, at 1st, per fm., 2 ms. extent. The translate in the sant appear coming more together, and produce good stones of the. We have no doubt that on getting down the 10 fms., and driving off a short distance beyond the influence of the cross-course, we shall meet with an improvement.

LEEDS AND ST. AUBYN.—J. Curits, Aug. 3: Setting Report for July: Grace's shaft to sink below the 20, by four men, at 31, per fm.; the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 31, per fm. The 10 to drive east of Grace's shaft, by four men, at 35s. per fm.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 31, per fm. The 10 to drive east of Grace's shaft, by four men, at 35s. per fm.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 31, per fm.; price for driving, 31, 5s. per fathom. The allo is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fm.; price for driving, 31, 5s. per fathom. The 10 to drive weat of Grace's shaft, by two men; the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 40, per fm.; price for driving, 31, 5s. per fathom. The 10 to drive weat of Grace's shaft, by two men; the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 40s. per fm.; price for driving, 45s. per fm. The winze to sink below the adit, east of Grace's shaft, by four men, at 30s. per fm., and 8s. in 11. tribute. We have 36 men on tribute, varying from 8s. to 15s. in 11. Til sold on July 20, 6 tons 17 cwts. 0 grs. 13 hs.: price per driving. St. both 15s. in 11. Til sold on July 20, 6 tons 17 cwts. 0 grs. 13 hs.: price per fm., 531, 18s.; smount, 3661, 18s.

LONG RAKE.—F. Evans, Aug. 3: The 90 west will produce 1½ ton per fathom in easy ground, and at present is looking exceedingly promising. The 90 east is also driving in easy ground, with a small le-der of ore coming in. The 80 east is shold to the winze from the 70; the lode there is worth 1 ton per fm. This level will be resumed driving at once, and now it is ventilated the stoping of the roof will be commenced in a lode, worth on an average 15 cwts. to 1 ton the fathom; we consider we have a good orey lode before this level for 100 fms. long. The 70 east is worth 1 ton per fm. MAUDLIN.—J. Tregay, Ju

15 cwts, of lead per fathom. The lode in the levels, north and south from the winzs, is as tart sported.

MOLLAND.—T. Bennetts, Jan. 2: We have cut into the lode at the 72 about 2 feet, and no north wall; it is composed of quarts, white iron, and good spots of grey copper ore, and, on the whole, as far as seen may be considered a promising lode. We can do nothing more to it until we finish refaing our pitwork, which we commenced doing on Monday. The branch in the 32 east is much the same as last week, nothing having been done here since last reported, the men having been engaged in causting ground in the shaft for fixing plunger, &c. All hands are now engaged in capstaning, &c.

NANGILES.—Jas. Rowe, Aug. 2: The engine-shaft is sunk 11 fms. 56 h. below the 107. We have 1 ft. more to sink before we commence the cross-cut for the lode. Wa

have not been able to do much in the bottom of the shaft for a week in consequence of an influx of water from Wheal Andrew. We are preparing a dam, which will enable no to work regular when it is finished. We have no change in the 107 cast or west. The lode in the west end is kindly, but poor.

NANTY.—July 31; We set the following bargains on Saturday last:—The deep adit level to drive north of boundary by six men, at 51, per fm.; lode here 6 ft. wide, composed of spar and clay-siate, and spotted with lead ore—a very strong and kindly lode, and, from its present appearance, we look for an early improvement. A good discovery here would soon put the mine in a good position again. The 10 below the deep adit, north of winzs 35 fms. north of engine-shaft, it, set to seven men, at 61, per fm; the lode here is 3 ft. wide, containing a little ore at times—not to value. The lode in the same level, north of engine-shaft, is 5 ft. wide, a promising looking lode, yielding 12 cwt. of lead ore per fathom; set to six men, at 51, per fathom. These points are being pushed on as fast as possible, in order to get under the rans of ore ground seen gone down in the

lode here is 3 ft. wide, containing a little ore at times—not to value. The lode in the same level, merth of engine-shaft, is 8 ft. wide, a promising looking lode, yielding 12 awts. of lead ore per fathoms, est to six men, at 51, per fathoms. These points are being pushed on as fast as possible, in order to get under the ranse of ore ground seen gone down in the bottom of the deep adit level as quick as possible.

NEW CHOW HILL.—W. Trelease, Aug. 1: The ground in the 70 east is now rather better than I wish to see it, as it requires to be timbered, but the cause of this is a good wall come in from the left hand side of the end, carrying a little flockm and spar in it, and a little water coming from it, which I intend now to be followed, as it is making a little faster towards the look than the level itself, which we have been driving. The end at present is much laced up with quartz and spar, and I broke to-day some sice spats of lead with seems of the spar referred to. The look in the 58 and is now much disordered and is over 6 ft. wide, carrying still a fine footwall, and I have broken to-day some exceitent stones of lead from the south part of it, but the north part for little exceitent stones of lead from the south part of it, but the north part for little and have lying about, as we had a fine rain yeaterday, and to-day have pienty of water for stamping, &c. No change in the new stopes, in back of the 58, since last week. All is going exceit a stamping the continuous states of the stamping the sta

iewei is turning out wegy weil, and speedy for progress, worth from 25. to 301, per fm. The tribute pitches are much the same. I expect our new drawing machine will be got ready to work on saturday moxt at Richard's shaft, from whence I hose to have a good part sail of ore, 572 to 301, per fm. The tribute pitches are much the same. I expect our new drawing machine will be got and the same of ore, 572 to 301, per fm. The tribute of the engine-shaft, by six men, at 10% per fathom. The 100 to drive east of cross-cut, at 15% per fathom.

NORTH SULLER.—R. Pryor, H. Harvey, July 28. The 100 cross-cut to drive south of the engine-shaft, by six men, at 10% per fathom. The 100 to drive east of cross-cut, at 15% per fathom.

NORTH CHIVEETON.—William Hancock, Aug. 1: The ground at the new engine-shaft has very much improved for sinking, and of a good description for the production of silver-lead and blende. Good progress is still being made in clearing and securing the old aump-shaft below the 40. The north lode which came in It will again be soon out off, on account of its underlie; it still produces good stones of lead and blende. The ground being crushed about it here, we shall not see much more of It until we get a commenced clearing it to see what it is made of, as we had a good lose of blende right home to the point where we met with the old workings. In the same level east the died will produce 3 tons of rich quality blende per fin, with oceanional stones of the died will produce 3 tons of rich quality blende per fin, with coesaional stones of reliad will be produced to the still produce stone of the part carried, 3 ft., still a pretty looking lode. The lode in the 30, east of Tom's shaft, are getting good wages.

NORTH DOLCOATH.—J. Paull, Aug. 3: In the engine-shaft, sinking below the 85 fm. level, there is a large, bold, kindly-looking lode, producing oceanional stones of reliad working, 1 discovered a rich deposit of ruby silver, from which I have broken one splend disconse; consequently, when I got to surface;

and we are glad to say that we shall leave a profit on the two months' working. The general prospects of the mine are good.

NORTH WHEAL BASSET—William Roberts, Aug. 2: Main Lode: In the 122 west the lode is 2½ ft. wide, yielding a little tin. In the 112 west the lode is 6 ft. wide, worth about 44. per fm. for tin. The lode in the 102 west is 5 ft. wide, producing tin throughout, worth 51. per fm. In the 82 west the lode is 15 ft. wide, producing tin throughout, worth 51. per fm. In the 82 west the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing stones of good ore.—North Lode: In the 42 east the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing 2½ tons of ore per fathom. In the winze sinking under the 42 the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing stones of good ore. No lode taken down in the 42 west since last report, then worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. In the 22 east the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing stones of ore. NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—William Godden, Aug. 3: West of Murchison's Shaft:

ore per fathom. In the 32 cast the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing stones of ore.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—William Godden, Aug. 3: West of Murchison's Shaft:
We have discovered the wall of No. 2 north lode, east of Waymouth's cross-cut, in the
30, and shall commence to drive through it to morrow. The No. 1 south lode, in the
52, east of Jenkins's cross-cut, is 1 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom; the lode is
looking best in the bottom of the end. The No. 3 south lode, in the 20 end, east of
Rowe's rise, is disordered. The No. 2 south lode, in the 30 end, west of Tregemba's rise,
is worth 2 tons of ore per fm. The tia lode north, in the 30 end, west of Mayne's crosscut, is 4 ft. wide, yielding stamps' work for tin, and looking very promising for copper
ore. The tin stopes throughout the mine are yielding their usual quantity of tin, and
promises a good improvement. We sampled 35 tons of copper ores on July 29, and shall
sample from 4 to 6 tons of tin the latter end of this month.

OKEL TOR.—W. B. Collom, W. Metherell, Aug. 2: In the intermediate level, at the
back of the 80 fm. level, in the 60 end, and in the winze at the bottom of the 65 fathom
level, the men continue driving and sinking by the side of the lode. In the five stopes
in the back of the 65 and 40 fm. levels, the lode will average from 5 to 6 tons of ore to
the fathom for each stope. In the 50 cross-cut south the water continues to increase.
In the 35 cast the men will commence taking down the lode to-morrow. We sampled
on Friday last, at Calstock Quay, computed, 418 tons of copper ore.

OLD GUNNELAKE,—W. G. Gard, J. Phillips, Aug. 3: We have not yet taken
down the lode at Parker's shaft, but ourpose doing so next week, in time to give its size
and character in our next report. There are about 5 fms. more to go through between
the incline and rise. We hope to form a communication between the two in about three
weeks or a month from this time. All other operations throughout the mine are progressing very satisfactorily.

the iode is 13 in. wide, and yields saving work; from good with the arise, on the south part of the main lode. the lode is 2 ft. sufform 2 to 3 ft. wide, composed of gossan, mundie, quartz, and a lif in the deep adit level No. 5 lode has been intersected, and the level no. 5 lode has been intersected and the level with manyers cross-cut two months from this time the deep adit with Mayne's cross-cut at the 50 fm. level, when the engine will be portion of its load; insamenha at he bulk of the water is above that templated trial of the main lode at its junction with No. I south lodes out. The junction of these two lodes takes piace about 30 fms. sei our, and as there is an excellent chance of meeting with success I tom, and as there is an excellent chance of meeting with success I tom, and as there is an excellent chance of meeting with success I com, and as there is an excellent chance of meeting with success I com, and as there is an excellent chance of meeting with success I com, and so there is an excellent chance of meeting with success I com, and so there is an excellent chance of meeting with success I come faith in the level has been extended east home to the cross-com faith ms, the lode proving large (3 It. wide) and worth for some faith faithms, the lode proving large (3 It. wide) and worth for some faith per fm. The underlie of the lode at this, the chapter, and the period of the lode at this, the chapter, and the period of the lode at this, the chapter, and the period of the lode at this, the chapter, and the period of the lode at this, the chapter, and the period of the lode at this, the chapter and the period of the lode at this, the chapter, and the period of the lode at this, the chapter and the period of the lode at this, the chapter and the period of the lode at this, the chapter and the period of the lode at this, the chapter and the period of the lode at this, the chapter and the period of the lode at the period of th

reached, the level has been extended each dozen to some fathous limited fathoms, the lode proving large (3 ft. wide) and worth for some fathous limited per fm. The underlie of the lode at this, the deepeat point, being see fat has it in per fm. The underlie of the lode at this, the deepeat point, being see fath shallow levels, the lode, at the same time, being healthy, and the ground companie will be met with below the present bottom of the mine.

SOUTH ALFRED CONSOLS,—J. Barratti, Aug. 2. The fend-off and salanched with the pitwork complete to the 20, were put in operation this morning, and the gine with the pitwork worked very estifactority. We have a new 3-Lakaban like gine with the pitwork worked very estifactority. We have a new 3-Lakaban like gine with the pitwork worked very estifactority. We have a new 3-Lakaban like gine with the pitwork worked very estifactority. We have a new 3-Lakaban like gine with a 10½-in. how. The engine to keep the water goes one stroke per missin with a 10½-in. how. The engine to keep the water goes one stroke per missin, said with a 10½-in. how. The lode in the diagonal engine-shaft was greated shaft, sinking below the 20, is 2 ft. wide, producing axcellent stones of yellow fath shaft, sinking below the 20, is 2 ft. wide, producing axcellent stones of yellow fath shaft, sinking below the 20, is 2 ft. wide, producing axcellent stones of yellow fath shaft, sinking below the 20, is 2 ft. wide, producing axcellent stones of yellow fath shaft, sinking below the 20, is 2 ft. wide, one-shaft is the master missing, but not productive at present. The sinking of the sonjon-shaft is the master missing, but not productive at present. The sinking of the sonjon-shaft is the portant point of exploration, and that will be carried down with all possible quanties.

SOUTH CARN BERA—I, Richards, Aug. 1: Flat-od Shaft: The lode in the 10 seat is 2 ft. wide, composed of capel, peach, mundic, and good stones of ince. In a captain greated and tope to have a hole sufficiently large to admitt of our p

appearant new 1 ft. 10 in. wi fouth Lo ¼ ton pe ducing at rying is a the 130 or lode. In pased of a casy. Ti cre. No in paying 8T. D.

core promining systems the solution of the solution of the solution of the plate in the 60 west, the men will in a few days commence sinking a below the 40 to meet the 50 fm. level. The dressing and other operations proceed selectify.

OTH DOLCOATH.—W. Roberts, Aug. 2: In the 56, east of the flat-rod shaft, the si ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. In the 46 west the lode is 1 ft. wide, no stones of ore. The lode in the 46 east is 2 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm. UPH LOVELL—W. Chappell, Aug. 3: The lode in the engine-shaft is improved, sing very rich stones of tin; this looks well for driving both east and west. Tower the solution of the shaft whether we had better sink 6 ft. deeper berein; and well will give you due notice of it. I am also pleased to inform you we got completely through the large cross-course, and shall now be able to make good regime to the engine-shaft, and finding the lode to the south of the latter, so it has been stated to me that the former company raised some rich tinstoff. In ourse of this month is an thinking our prospects will be much more cheering than have been for the last three months.

OTH WHEAL GRESVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, Wm. Bennetts, July 29: Setting it: The engine-shaft to sink below the surface, by six men, at 151, per fm., the deling rather stiff. The adit west, to six men, at 31. 10s. per fm.; the lode is wide, equarts and prish—a kindly lode.

OTH WHEAL TOLGUS.—Aug. 2: Youren's Lode: The lode at Michell's engine-shaft to sink below the 150, is over 2 ft. wide, consisting of spar, mundic, peach, and is inthe 130 west to 16 in. wide, producing 1½ ton of ore per fm. in sear and appearance to the lode is 12 ft. wide, producing stones of ore, and promains in most of the latter of the lode is 15 ft. wide, producing stones of ore, and promains in most; any in the 140 west the lode is 12 ft. wide, producing so as tones of ore and in the 150 with its mostly easy. In the 140 west the lode is 15 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore—a kindly on the contract of the lode

say. The tote in the 100 week is 100 the course of the lode are producing stones of ore, but not having quantities.

27. DAY UNITED.—J. Cock, July 29: In the 194, east of Opple's engine-shaft, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, and worth 201, per fm. In the 194 end, west of shaft, the lode is 4. wide, and worth 161, per fm. In the 194 end, west of shaft, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, worth 221, per fm.

28. IVES WHEAL ALLEN.—John Nancarrow, Joshua Daniel, Aug. 3: The 40 east is improved: now worth 61, per fm. The east stope, in back, is worth 61, per fathom. The stope below this level is worth 62, per fm. The lode at Edecirck's engine-shaft is split, and yields a little tin. We have reamed the driving of the 40 west towards the western part of the cross-course; whe small. The stope below the 20 west is worth 31, per fathom. The stope below the 30 east is worth 31, per fm. We shall sell, on Saturday, nearly 4 tons of tin. Sf. JUST UNITED.—R. Pryor, W. R. Rutter, Aug. 1: Savesii's Lode: The stope blow the 52 is worth 31, per fm. The 20, driving least of engine-shaft, is producing stanleys work.—North Lode: The 83, driving east, is worth 51, per fm.; driving west is worth 31, per fm.—The 21, driving east, is a treasent rather poor; driving west in greduces stones of tin. The 74, driving east, is a treasent rather poor; driving west is worth 31, per fm.—Owi Lode: The 50, driving north, is worth 41, per fm. The 40, driving sonth, is worth 2, per fm. The 30, driving north, is worth 41, per fm. The 40, driving sonth is worth 32, per fathom.

101CARNE—Aug. 2: Field's Lode: Yn Field's shaft, sinking below the 60, the lode

lat than it is do congress in yearshing good it balance-bis. If he had the single and the most in unbis diagram. If the most in unbis diagram, it is the most in unbis diagram in unbis diagram, it is the most in unbis diagram in unbis diagram, it is the most in unbis diagram in unbis diagram, it is the most in unbis diagram in unbis diagram, it is the most in unbis diagram in unbis diagra

iode in the 18 in ore. Is the sand tim, work of peach, and

are, sorth of Field's shart, is 6 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of blende per fm. The lode in the wizes single below the 110 fm. level, north of said shaft, is 4 ft. wide, producing 1 kg ton of blends per fathom. The drift above the 110 fm. level, and south of the wild below the 110 fm. level, north of said shaft, is 4 ft. wide, producing 1/5 ton 1 blends per fathom. The drift above the 110 fm. level, and south of the same to rise in the back of this level, where the lode is 2/5 ft. wide, producing 1/5 waitr found in the back of this level, where the lode is 2/5 ft. wide, producing 1/5 waitr found, when we shall have a good stope of ground to work on an, two producing 1/5 tons of blend, when we shall have a good stope of ground to work on an, two producing 1/5 tons of blend, which we shall have a good stope of ground to work on an, two producing 1/5 tons of blends with the said to 10 fm. level, north of Field's tions per fan, as last reported. We sold to Mesars. Sims, Willyams, and Co., on the 6 fact in Coston, as formerly.

We sold to Mesars. Sims, Willyams, and Co., on the 1/5 tons per fan, as last reported. We sold to Mesars. Sims, Willyams, and Co., on the 1/5 tons of the fact of the fa

level is looking kindly for gold; the lode is 5 ft. wide. No. 2 stopes are improving; the lode is 5 ft. wide, impregnated with blende and lead.—Cafa Coch: The bottom stopes are looking well, with a little visible gold; this visible gold is being found about 4 fms. under where we had 14 ross. of gold from 10 tons of quartz—present size of the lode, 72 ft. The stopes in back of the level are not looking so well—the lode is small. Bot alteration in any other part of the mine stance my last. The castings for the round by the local set. The castings for the round by the local set. The castings for the round last of the local set. The lode is the wines sinking under the 52 is 1 ft. wide, producing good work for tid, and good stones of copper ore, worth about 161, per face lode in the wines sinking under the 52 is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of cre.—Canarar lode is 1 ft. wide sinking under the 52 is 1 ft. wide, at present unproductive. In the 65 cast the lode is 1 ft. wide, at present unproductive. In the 65 cast the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing good work sinking under the 164, port good stones of ore—tribute ground. A from any stating some small strings of copper ore in the cross-course, have been broken lately stating some small strings of copper ore in the cross-course, which looks encouraging as well the gold work and the strings of copper ore in the cross-course, which looks encouraging as well and the strings of copper ore in the cross-course, on Jope's lode, the and the still way promising, worth about 2 tons of ore per fan. We have a wines sinking below the type promising, worth about 2 tons of ore per fan. We have a wines sinking below the variety of the copy of the

wealth bondary, is suspended, having me with a large lode of barytes. I have the seast or ise in the back of this level, where the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing 1½ ise of blade per fm.

I should be seast or its in the back of this level, where the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing 1½ ise of blade per fm.

I should be should be

value of your property, and neithinated finters operations, no as to enable the whole of the different obles, which are also in number, to be thoroughly developed, over 80 finar, the different obles, which are the manufacture of the content of th

racter of the ground.

WHEAL SIDNEY,—W. Edwards, Aug. 3: The stope in back of the 46 cast is much improved since my last report. Other parts without change.

WHEAL SPARNON,—E. Chegwin, July 28: Sump: The sumpmen have made good progress clearing up the engine-shaft, now down 5 ft. below the 60; we find no bottom yet, and shall put in a footway as far down as the 60, and commence clearing the levels east and west in a few days; we think there is another level below the 60. There is no water coming out of the 60, cast or west, but coming up from bottom of the shaft there is a fine-looking lode in bottom of the 60; it is 5 ft. wide, and composed of quarts, copper are, mundic, and peach. In the 20 west, on north lode, the lode produces spots of copper ore. The 20 westriss produces stones of black and yellow copper ore. Bread of the shaft was a standard of the composed of quarts, and yellow copper ore. In the 20, north cross-cut, the ground is spare for driving, nothing interaceted for a week.—Belfrey's Shaft: The men have made good progress clearing up and bedding down the shaft to the 40 below adit; there is a cross-cut driven south from that level; it is now full of stuff, which we shall clear up as soon as we have cleared the shaft. We have completed securing the adit.

WHEAL TREMAYNE.—R. Williams, J. Williams, Aug. 2: At the new engine-shaft in the 153 cast the engine lode is 1 ft. wide, yielding low price tinstuff, with a favourable appearance for further improvement. In the 142 west the engine lode is 1 ft. wide, yielding low close to the engine lode is 1 ft. wide, yielding stones of the nad copper ore in places; in the same level cast the engine lode is 1 ft. wide, yielding stones of the nad copper ore in places; in the same level cast the engine lode is small, yielding occasional stones of the name average 10; the same level cast the complex of the complex of the proper of the same level cast the complex of the complex of the complex of the level cast of the proper of the level cast, on Allen's branches, are

been working at this point, being very small and poor. In the cross-cut south of the same level, towards Wallia's lode, the ground is a little damper, and is showing slight indications of being near the lode. In the same level, west of the cross-cut, Alicu's branch is worth 51, per fathom. The stopes in back of the same level cast, on Alicu's branch is worth 50 per fathom. The stopes in back of the same level cast, on Alicu's branches, are worth on an average 101, per fm.

WHEAL UNY.—8. Coade, M. Rogers, July 29: The engine-shaft is sonk 1½ fm. below the 120; the lode is worth 301, per fm. for length of shaft (12 feet); sinking by six men and three boys, at 461, per fm. The 120, west of engine-shaft, is worth 12, per fm.; driving by four men, at 111, per fm. The 110, east of engine-shaft, is worth 101, per fm.; driving by four men, at 111, per fm. The 110, east of engine-shaft, is worth 101, per fm.; driving by four men, at 111, per fm. The 110, west of incline shaft, is worth 101, per fm.; driving by four men, at 111, per fm. The 110, west of incline shaft, is worth 101, per fm.; driving by four men, at 51, per fm. The incline shaft, is worth 104, per fm.; driving by four men, at 51, per fm. The incline shaft, is worth 61, so with 61 per fm. The 110, west of incline shaft, is worth 61, per fm. the 110, west of incline shaft, is worth 61, per fm.; driving by two men, at 61, per fm. The 100, east of engine-shaft, is driving on the south part of the lode, which is poor for tin, but is nearly on the north part of the lode, which is poor for tin, but is nearly on the north part of the lode, which is poor for tin, but is nearly on the north part of the lode, which is poor for tin, but is nearly on the north part of the lode, which is poor for tin, but is nearly on the north part of the lode, which is poor for tin, but is nearly on the north part of the lode, which is poor for tin, but is nearly on the north part of the lode, and near the winze sinking below the 80; driving by four men, at 81, per fm.

WHEAL UNITY CO

With this week's Journal a Supplemental Sheet is given, which contains Papers on Land Investments in the United States—Galvanised Iron as a Ship-building Material—Meetings of various Public Companies, including the London and County Bank, Consolidated Copper Mines of Cobre, Mariquita and New Granada, English and Australian, Port Phillip and Colonial, Victoria (London), Australian, East Great Work, Great Wheal Bonnie, and the Gas Products Utilising Companies

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Gres, &c

, MO	ETAL MARKET-LOWDON, Aug. 4, 1865.
00PPER. £ s. d. £ s. d Best selectedp. ton 89 0 0- — Tough cake & tille , 86 0 0- — Burra Burra , 90 0 0- — Copper wirep. lb. 0 11½- — dittotubes, 0 12½- — Sheathing & boltsp.ton 91 0 0- —	BRASS Per. 1b, 8\\\ 4\) d9d. Wire 8\\\\ 4\) d9d. S\\\\ 4\) d Tubes 9\\\\\ 4\) d Per Ton. Swedish, in kegs (rolled) 13 0 0-14 0 0 0 0 16 0 0 16 0 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0
Bottoms, 96 0 0- — Old (Exchange), 77 0 0- —	Ditto in faggots 16 0 0-16 10 0 English, Spring 18 0 0-23 0 0
Bars Weish, in London 7 15 0-8 0 0 Ditto, to arrive 7 15 0-8 0 0 Nail rods 8 10 0- ,, Stafford. in London 8 15 0-9 15 0	Quicksilven (per bottle). 8 0 0 nom.
Bars ditto 8 15 0-11 0 0 Hoops ditto 9 17 6-10 10 0 Bheets, single 10 10 0-11 0 0 Pig No. 1, in Wales 4 10 0-5 10 0	In sheets 28 0 0- —
Refined metal, ditto 4 0 0-5 0 0 Bars, common, ditto 7 0 0-7 5 0 Do, merch, Typeor Tees 7 10 0- Ditto, railway, in Wales 7 0 0-7 5 0	English, blocks 94 0 0
Ditto Swed. in London. 11 10 0-11 15 0 To arrive 11 15 0 - 1 Pig, No. 1, in Clyde 2 15 3-3 1 0 Ditto, f.o.b. Tyne or Teos 2 9 6 - 1 Ditto, No. 3, 4, 6, 0, do. 2 6 6-2 5 6	IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx. 1 10 0- — IX Ditto 1st quality , 1 16 0- —
Ditto, Nos. 3, 4, f.o.b. do. 2 6 6-2 5 6 Railway chairs 5 10 0-5 15 0 , spikes 11 0 0-12 0 0	IX Ditto 2d quality , 1 13 0 IC Coke , 1 3 0- 1 5 0 IX Ditto , 1 9 0- 1 11 0
English Pig. ordny, soft 19 5 0	Canada platesp. ton 13 10 0

· At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less

REMARKS .- The Metal Market has made no step towards improvemen during the week, but has continued in an unvaried condition of dulness. We regret that the directors of the Bank of England have again found it necessary to raise the Bank rate of discount, which they have put up to 4 per cent. at their meeting, on Thursday last. This upward movement

necessary to raise the Bank rate of discount, which they have put up to 4 per cent. at their meeting, on Thursday last. This upward movement in the Bank rate is unfortunate at the present time, and in the present position of the metal market, which now requires everything favourable, in order that a better state of things may be induced; and although, in the condition the metal trade is now, the rise now announced may not materially affect the trade, yet it will have a tendency (unless it should be again reduced ere long) of retarding a more satisfactory condition of the metal market. So long a season of inactivity has not been known for many years, and it is to be hoped that when a revival does take place many years may elapse before such a time of dulness again returns. At present, however, unfortunately there does not appear any glimpse of a return to more active business, and we are compelled to lean upon the hope that better days are in store for the metal trade, and that those days may not be long in making their appearance. Very little alteration has taken place in the prices of metals during the week.

COPPER is still neglected, very little business being transacted; prices are, however, without alteration.

IRON.—In Staffordshire there is a fair demand for finished iron for the Continent and other foreign markets, while the orders for the United States continue on the low scale which has prevailed for so long a time. The home merchants are buying more freely, though the demand is not equal to the average. In Welsh, the iron trade continues in much the same state as last week, with some slight exceptions. There is a complete absence of speculative demand from both the home and foreign markets, but a steady and firm trade is being done to meet the actual requirements of buyers, which are sufficient to keep works on fall time. The orders for the United States are of small amount, and uncertainty still prevails as to when a more promising state of things will prevail; but it is clear that the Southern Stat siness was done in warrants, at 54s. 7½d. to 55s. cash; it did not, how-ever, long continue at the higher rate, but declined to 54s. 10½d. cash, and the last advices from Glasgow state the market to be rather quieter, and a moderate business done in warrants, at 54s. 9d. cash.

Transactions in this metal are not numerous, and prices remain

without alteration.

TIN.—The market for foreign remains steady, and business has been done in Straits at 90\$\cdot{l}\$. to 90\$\cdot{l}\$. 10s. cash, and in Banca at 94\$\cdot l\$. 10s. cash. The stock of tin in London on Aug. 1 was 3426 tons, against 2590 tons at the same time last year. Banca in Holland is quoted at 55\frac{1}{2} fls. to 56 fls., and the stock on July 31 was 175,230 slabs, against 154,420 slabs at the the stock on July 31 was 175,230 slabs, against 154,420 slabs at the time last year. Arrived for next sale 26,460 slabs, against 8333 as for the same time last year.

alabs for the sa -But a small amount of business has been done during the week, and prices are not quite so firm as they were at the commencement of the week. For parcels on the spot we should still quote 22*L* 2s. 6d. The stock in the port of London on Aug. 1 was 7503 tons, being an increase of 388 tons during the month.

The Price Research of the stock in the port of London on Aug. 1 was 7503 tons, being an increase of 388 tons during the month.

TIN-PLATES.—Buyers are unwilling to pay the advanced rates, and onsequently large stocks are held by many of the makers.

Steel and Quicksilver without alteration.

BIRMINGHAM, Aug. 4.—Rylands' "Iron Trade Circular" reports mor business done, greater animation, more enquiries, very fair sales of and also manufactured iron. Some few orders in from America,

ood orders expected. Stock of pigs decreasing.

THE LIVERPOOL METAL MARKET-Aug. 8.

The whole Metal Trade has been unusually dull for the last three or

Pig-Iron, during the last few days, has picked up a little, rising with the price of money; closing to-day at 54s. 9d., cash. The pig-iron trade looks decidedly healthier.

the price of money; closing to-day at 54s. 9d., cash. The pig-iron trade looks decidedly healthier.

Manufactured Iron.—In spite of the considerably decreased supply, in consequence of the hot weather, the iron trade is wretchedly inactive. There is a better demand for hoops than anything else, which may be quoted at 9l. 5s., f.o.b. here. The shipbuilders here are remarkably slack, with little prospect of immediate improvement. Some of the yards have hardly a single ship down. We account for this by the fact that since the close of the American war United States shipping has been thrown on the market more plentifully and cheaper by far than for the last four years. The blockade running business is also at an end, taking away a large and lucrative trade from the builders, and throwing a lot of steamers on the market, to be sold at a sacrifice. Makers of plates are, consequently, almost without orders. Orders come in but slowly from the States. Bombay and all East Indian business improving.

TIN-PLATES.—Some second-hand parcels forced on the market have lowered prices a trifle, but legitimate business continues as firm as ever. Makers getting good prices. Cokes, 21s. 9d.; charcoals, 26s. 6d. to 27s. Nothing noteworthy in Tin, Lead, or Spelter, all of which are very quiet.

SCOTCH PIG-IRON, FROM AN ENGLISH POINT OF VIEW .- An elaborate eport, which has just been issued by Mesers. Lockhart and Co., the well-Scotch Iron Trade in the last quarter of a century. It exhibits a reduction "of 56,000 tons in the stock of pig-iron in Scotland in the last six months, that the present stock bears about the same proportion to the wants of the trade as the stock in 1852 bore to the wants of that period—about properties and the price in that year rose more than 100 to the price in that year rose more than 100 to the wants of the price in that year rose more than 100 to the wants of the price in that year rose more than 100 to the wants of the price in that year rose more than 100 to the wants of the price in that year rose more than 100 to the wants of the price in that year rose more than 100 to the wants of the price in that year rose more than 100 to the wants of the price in that year rose more than 100 to the wants of the price in that year rose more than 100 to the wants of the price in that year rose more than 100 to the wants of the price in that year rose more than 100 to the wants of the price in t own metal brokers, in Liverpool, shows the wonderful progress of the months, that the present stock bears about the same proportion to the wants of the trade as the stock in 1852 bore to the wants of that period—about 7½ months' consumption; and the price in that year rose more than 100 per cent., and the average price for five years, 1853-57, was 70s. 6d. per ton." It also shows that, whilst the "demand from America can hardly be worse than during the first half of this year, other important outlets are opening up to the iron trade of this country;" and "the only reserve stock anywhere of consequence to draw from is Scotch pig-iron." It reveals the remarkable fact that the largest deliveries of pig-iron on record were in 1864, when the highest price was 67s. 3d., and the average 57s. 3d. per ton, with the value of money averaging 7½ per cent. Notwithstanding the stoppage for some time of the consumption of pig-iron by the late "strike" among the puddlers in England and Scotland, and the forslacking of exports to the United States, the stocks of pig-iron have already this year decreased in the North of England 11,000 tons, and in Scotland upwards of 60,000 tons. According to official returns, the total shipments last week were 17,179 tons, against 13,138 tons in the same period of last year, thus showing an increase of 4041 tons. Such is the enlarging demand for iron, both at home and abroad, that it is now fairly in excess of the supply; and we are again enabled to congratulate the country upon the beginning of another period of prosperity in this important trade.

The Tin Trade.—Mr. L. Th. van Houten, under date Rotterdam.

The Tin Trade.—Mr. L. Th. van Houten, under date Rotterdam, July 31, writes—During this month our market has been steady; some transactions have taken place at 55½ fl. to 55½ fl., but in most instances holders refused to sell under sale's price, 56 fl., which is the present quotation, at which our market is very fras. The deliveries during this month are very satisfactory, the greater part for France and Germany. To America only a small lot has yet been shipped; but as, according to latest accounts, the total stock of Banca tin there amounted to only 1800 slabs, we may soon expect a good demand from that quarter. The following statement shows the position of Banca tin in Holland July 31, from the official returns published by the Dutch Trading Company:—

1865, 1864. 1863.

Import in July Slabs 10,744 2,516 4,406
Previously this year 105,019 99,672 60,770

..... 62½ fl....

Quotation, July 31

The returns of 1865, compared with those of 1864, exhibit—An increase in the import for July of 8129 slabs, equal to 250 tons; an increase of the import for the seven month of 13,472 slabs, equal to 244 tons; an increase of the deliveries for July of 1446 slabs equal to 46 tons; a decrease of the deliveries for the seven months of 6435 slabs, equal to 203 tons; an increase of the stock second hand of 19,857 slabs, equal to 617 tons; an increase in the tota stock of 37,714 slabs, equal to 1187 tons; and a decline in the quotations of 6½ fl., equal to 101. 10s. per ton.

THE COPPER TRADE .- Mr. J. Pitcairn-Campbell, of Liverpool, reports The copper market is characterised by continual depression, with very little improvement in the demand for English, and a drooping tendency in the value of foreign and of the raw material. The differences between Chill and Spain having been amicably settled, importers are offering more freely, and quotations must be somewhat reduced as follows—15s, to 15s, do, for ore and regulus, 16s, 6d, for barilla, and 78l, to 78l, 10s for bars. Stocks in first and second hands—

ш	Arrivals from the west Coast, S.A., during the forthight have been-
	Ores, Regulus, Bars,
	"Pigarro," Pau de Agucar 580 30
١	"Colorado," Caldera 730
1	"Governor" 65 430
	"Dorsetshire," Coquimbo 460 60
	"Tarrapacea," Sarco 227
H	Sales since my last have been-
	July 25,— 50 tons bars, to arrive at Swansea, "Sancta Bega" £79 0 0 per ton.
	26.—100 tons bars, to arrive at Swanses, "Annie Fisher" 79 0 0
1	" as said to the terms to the state of the said to the
١	" OR AREA Co Man has been down as a second of the cold and make
ı	00 00 to 12 to 1 to 1 to 1 to 1 to 1 to 1 to
	07 07 4 0
١	" 27.— 67 tons Connorree ore, by tender 0 14 11
	", 27.— 34 tons precipitate, by tender 0 15 01/2 ",
u	,, 29.—266 tons ore, ,, 29.—200 tons regulus, at Swansea, ex "Pactolus" 0 15 3 ,,
	,, 29.—200 tons regulus,)
1	, 29.— 15 tons bars, on spot here, brand Urmeneta 78 0 0 per ton.
	, 29.—100 tons bars, on spot here, ex "Hertfordshire" 78 0 0
	,, 31.—100 tons bars, to arrive, per "Iron Queen " 78 10 0 ,,
	, 31.— 38 tons bars, to arrive, per "River Thames" 78 10 0 ,,
	, 31.— 59 (ons bars, on spot here, ex "Cape Horn" 78 0 0
	, 31.— 50 tons bars, on spot here, ex "Egbert" 78 0 0

, 460 tons regulus, on spot here, ex "Dorsetshire," and 685 tons regulus, to arrive "Sancta Bega," have been sold; but prices have not transpired.

IX.—A fair business has been done in Straits during the fortnight, and the market as steadily at 90% to 90% 10s. per ton, nott cash.

The state of the Money Market seldom makes much difference to mining speculations. Good discoveries or improvements are more than equal to any rate of discount, while without them the mere cheapness of money has no effect in producing business. When money was at 3 per cent. we had nothing doing; but now the rate of discount has been put up to 4 per cent, there is more activity in the MINING SHARE MARKET, and a greater disposition on the part of the public to speculate and invest. Several mines have been in fair request, and some have risen in price consequent upon the demand. Those most dealt in have been Clifford Amalgamated, Great Wheal Vor, Great Laxey, Great North Laxey, South Condurrow, Rose-

have been in fair request, and some have risen in price consequent upon the demand. Those most dealt in have been Clifford Amalgamated, Great Wheal Vor, Great Laxey, Great North Laxey, South Condurrow, Rosewarne United, Wheal Seton, Wheal Trelawny, East Caradon, Prince of Wales, Redmoor, West Caradon, Providence Mines, Wheal Grenville, Carn Camborne, East Grenville, East Rosewarne, Wheal Chiverton, and a few others. Wheal Buller shares leave off 27½ to 30, having risen from 20. We have no report of the mine this week. Clifford Amalgamated shares leave off 26 to 26½, though we know no reason why they should be flatter. Great Laxeys have advanced to 20, 21. East Basset, 18 to 20; East Carn Brea, 6½ to 6½; East Lovell, 9½ to 10½; East Rosewarne, 3½ to 3½; East Wheal Grenville, 2½ to 3.

Frank Mills, 6½ to 7½; the accounts published, preparatory to the meeting on the 8th inst., show that the lead ore sold in the quartor (including 145 tons, sold July 31) was 305 tons, realising 4440£ 16s. 10d., or an average of 14£ 10s. per ton, against 16£ 4s. per ton in the previous quarter. The profit on three months was 1461£ 4s. 4d., and a dividend of 1500£ (6s. per share) is recommended; and this will leave a balance of assets in favour of the company of 2100£ 2s. 1d. The new air-shaft has been sunk to the 30, and in about 3 fathoms more a communication will be made with the deposit of lead in the north of the mine. Wheal Basset, 70 to 75; at the meeting the accounts showed a profit of 669£ 6s. 5d.; and a dividend of 768£ (1£ 10s. per share) was declared, leaving 1163£ 4s. 11d. in hand. The operations on the great lode are proving as asiafactory as expected, and arrangements are being made for sinking Carnkie shaft below the 100. The pitches on the different lodes for copper are looking well, and the tin pitches are much the same as last re-

ported. The committee regret the heavy outlay they have been caused to make since their appointment to put the mine into an eliciant and tinue bi-monthly dividends, notwithstanding the low price of copper at tin. Great Busy, 3½ to 3½; Great North Downs, 2½ to 3½; Great Soan Tolgus, 1½ to 2; Great Wheal Vor, 33½ to 3½; Great Soan Hingston Down, 2½ to 2½; Lady Berths, 7s. 6d. to 10s.; New Roseware, 11½ to 12½; North Treskerby, 2½ to 2½; Prosper United, 25s. to 33s. Redmoor, 7s. 6d. to 10s.; at the meeting a call of 1s. per size was made, and the lode daily expected to be cut. Rosewarne United, 25s. to 33s. Prince of Wales, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.; a great improvement has also place in a tribute pitch in the back of the 30, which is yielding rich pay ore; as the lode was not driven upon in the 30, in order to sink the said with all speed another 15 fms., this discovery is most encouraging to the 45 fm. level, which will be reached in a few weeks. Soath Cosle. row. 3½ to 3½; St. Day United, 12s. 6d. to 15s.; Tincroft, 17 to 18; Wat Chiverton, 75 to 77½; Wheal Chiverton, 9½ to 10; Wheal Greenia, 15s. to 14s.; the mine has improved. Wat Caradon, 7 to 8; in driving the 120 towards Jope's lode, string of expert have been met with in the cross-course, which is considered way be vourable towards cutting the lode good. In the upper level this lode catinues worth 2 tons per fathom. Great North Laxeys have been level. East Caradon shares advanced to 13, but leave off 12 to 12½.

On the Stock Exchange transactious in Mining Shares have been to an average extent during the week. The following quotations were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—Chiverton, 10\(\frac{1}{2}\), 10\(\frac{1}{2}\), 9\(\frac{1}{2}\), 9\(

lip, 1, 1½; East del Rey, 14, 14, 1½; St. John del Rey, 40, 44, 43, 44, 63, 62; Panulcillo, 4.

IRISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—Our market in mining shares has been of an animated character in point of amount of business transactad, and affuctuation of prices. Mining Company for Ireland shares, which close the previous week with a show of advancing, have again suffered an lapse, having finally been sold at 242. 10s. for present, and 251. 10s. for January account, with a strong indication of giving way still further. That the wild speculation which drove prices a few weeks since to nearly 10 per share higher than the present quotation would receive a chek way predicted by us at the time; but for a further depression there is really no other reason, than that speculators for a continuance of unjustishly high rates having been bitten, are now trying on their game in the opposite direction; and holders, who are not forced to sell by extrasom circumstances, should beware of rumours circumstanced only for share-jobbig purposes. The prices of other mines, of course, suffered asho to some tent. Wicklow Coppers, for instance, brought only 131. 15s., being a reduction of 2s. 6d. on last week? price. Carysforts realised at the sel of last week 7s. 6d., which, although still a very heavy discount on 2fs. 6d. paid, is, nevertheless, an improvement of 2s. 6d. per share, and a material guarantee that there is neither disposition for nor apprehension of the shares of the Connorree Mining Company have also experiments and accounts produced at the half-yearly general meeting of sharebolder, held on Saturday last. From the statement of accounts, it appears the of the 50,000L of the capital of the company, in 50,000 shares of Ilse, in ga accounts. The profits on the half-year's sales, to May 31, 1864, amounted to 1111. Its and those for the six months ended Nov. 30 last to 1411. 8s. 3d. The net pression of se of six months to May 31, 1865, amount to 52771. 6s., showing a part of the provided profits and long secondary. The Challeman (Mr.

The Institution of Mechanical Engineers have met with about welcome in Dublin, and it is to be hoped that the visit will be as used to the members as to those of whom they are the guests. The exist meeting has been a brilliant success, and the conversatione at the Embition, on Tuesday, was especially so. The building was magnificatly illuminated, and the Lord Mayor and Mr. Guinness, M.P., conducted he members through the various sections. A variety of scientific expriments were presented, and the musical arrangements were excellent. The business proceedings of Tuesday, which took place in the Examinate Hall of Trinity College, comprise the reading and discussion of paper—"On the Machinery Employed in the Manufacture of Flax," by Mr. Tos. Greenwell, of Leeds; "On the Bank-Note Printing Machinery at he Bank of England," by Mr. Thos. Grubb; and "On a Portable Stear-Riveter," by Mr. Andrew Wylle, of Liverpool. At the second meeting the papers read were by Mr. C. Hodgson, of Portarlington, "On the Manufacture of Peat"—this is the only peat-compressing process which has proved to be of any practical utility; by Mr. George Low, of Dubla. "On his Rock-Boring Machine used at the Roundwood Tunnel of Dublin Corporation's Waterworks;" and by Mr. Parke Neville, the signeer-in-chief, On the Works themselves. The Institution of Mechanical Engineers have n

The Scottish Granite Company, who supplied from their quat Mull the granite for the base of the Prince Consort Memorial in Park, have acquired by purchase the well-known granite polishing in Paisley-road, Glasgow. Polished granite, in the forms of slabs, and columns, is being most extensively used in the way of archite ornament in the numerous re-erections in the City of London—re-erections in the City of London—re-erections are almost numerous enough to be designated a general rebair the red and pink varieties, which afford such pleasing relief to the are principally supplied from the Mull quarries. These varieties are extensively used in interiors for large halls. In fact, polished granic ornamental purposes is in constant demand all over the kingdom happily, the Mull Quarries are exhaustless.

The Llanyam Green and Blue Slate Company's report is of These varieties are

The LLANFAIR GREEN AND BLUE SLATE COMPAN's report is of any satisfactory character. The large green vein is now being driven threshout the full size is not yet known. The blue vein has been laid open by a great extent, and the make of slates is daily increasing, of which has a real 100 tons now on the quarry. The advantages connected with its agreat extent, and the make of slates is daily increasing, of whiteare 100 tons now on the quarry. The advantages connected with
are 100 tons now on the quarry. The advantages connected with
the total outlay has been so small as to ensure a good dividend upon
moderate returns. The report states the extraordinary fact that they
has been in full work for two years, and that all expenses, including
has been in full work for two years, and that all expenses, including
has been in full work for two years, and that all expenses, including
has been in full work for two years, and that all expenses, including
has been in full work for two years, and that all expenses, including
has been in full work for two years, and that all expenses, including
So much for management. We think these two quarries invite com
son in every respect with any others which have been brought been
public for many years.

By the second annual report of the Prince of Walls Scare.

Not the second annual report of the Prince of walls scare.

By the second annual report of the Prince of Wales State Corpany, which was read at the meeting of shareholders, on Monday, it pears that within the past 12 months a portion of the company's properly has been sold, and 95 per cent. of all the then paid-up capital of the sepany returned to the shareholders, without in any way impairing the second part of the shareholders, without in any way impairing the second part of the shareholders, without in any way impairing the second part of the shareholders.

Betals
Ba
Ra
Wi
Di
Ca
Ho
Oli
Steel
Copper

showed 11637, o next see the reduce to and the The pite meet with At I secounts (10a. pe At I secounts and 20 carpected with, as manager calary a than a tha

the chair the chair the chair with the sace strable with the sace strable plushing 300 fms. 3

L. Morg Vices. In paid :

65. Sapelad Sam of to co-per and to Somi O to 42; i North

L to 30s.

as taken rich grey the shart ging for Condur-8; West Ivilla, 21 eal Tro-d. West

officially

ad, and of ch closed red a re-L 10e for

per. That early 101, heck was a is really justifiably

n the op-

some ex-bing a m-he end of

the sbar-

22s. (20s

f 11. each,
1 to "werko 2118. 10s.,
proceeds of
r estimated
, including
a profit of
all workings
31, 1865, as
42. 13s. 44.

in amount the minu, and iand at one on hard arought for-biders on the min from the during the t at the min

etors, nove-a divident, he thought, airman was no expiained and his ex-

r considera-of the con-es are work-ey devote to tr, being the num for the

a hearty as useful 'he entire the Exhi-mificently fucted the

c experient. The amination

mr. 100.

ry at the
e Steammeeting
'' On the
eese which
of Dublin,
nel of the
e, the

ing works be, pillars, hisectural

s are also ranite for lom, and,

a of a very a through id open to hich then with the mise; and upon very thing par-ding par-din

iny, is approperly the com-

or efficiency of the remainder of the property. The report also shows that there are 300 toos of slate, and an immense quantity of slabs on the quarry, there are 300 toos of slate, and an immense quantity of slabs on the quarry, shick will be applied towards the dividend for the current year. Extensive swing and planing-machinery has also been put up for preparing the slate for market, and there seems no reason to doubt that the returns of slate in the coming year will be considerably augmented. All accounts seem to confirm the statement that this is one of the most important slate properties developed in Wales within the present century. From the report returns developed in Wales within the present century. From the report returns developed in Wales within the present century. From the report returns of the company have purchased the royalities, and agreed for all compensation for damage for the period of 40 years, and that they have added 300 acres of land to the original grant, free of royalty also.

The following are the Government Returns of the exports of articles the following are the Government Returns of the exports of articles identified with mining, the produce and manufacture of Great Britain, for the six months ending June 30, 1865; and also as compared with the six months ending June 30, 1864; extracted from the "Accounts ix months ending June 30, 1864; extracted from the "Accounts ix months ending June 30, 1864; extracted from the "Accounts ix months ending June 30, 1864.

DECLARED VALUE FOR THE SIL AL		Decrease.
Coalsandoulm£1,939,644	£2,054,423	
Coalsandenlm		
Coalsandeum	£184,201	
Bardwares and cuttery: Sergical instruments £185,439	268,113	
Sergical instruments 245,345 Agricultural implements 245,345 1,527,630 = 1,958,414	1,536,066=1,988,380	
Other sorts		
Machinery: 733,155	999,671	
Othersorts		
Total£ 5,957,686	€ 6,635,556	
Bar	973,547	
	1,485,424	
	212,333	
Wire telegraphic. 105,005	101,925	
	336,797	
	663,388	
Hoops 904,461	1,130,000	
Wrought		£981 967
	131,457	*** *******
	1,273,787	
Wrong no		
Other sorts 41,520 = 1,443,27	98,935=1,504,179	
37,0	05 109,270	
	231,192	
Township		23,223
		72,692
Zinc	31 43,041 .	21,990
Grandtotal£16,169,00	88 £15,461,908	£1,455,922
r increases Coals and culm, 114,7791, ; hard	ware and cuttery, 29,3064. /	748,742
machinery, 533,125%; coppe	r, 60,9071.; brass, 99651 j	*40,144
		£ 707 100
Total decrease	***************************************	. 2 101,100

Compared with last week's sale, the advance has been in the standard 11.5s. and in the price per ton of ore about 1s. 6d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the standard has slightly advanced.

The following dividends were declared during the month of July:-

Mine.	Per	r sha	re.	Amo	ani	
Devon Great Consols	. £9	0	0	 £9216	0	0
South Caradon	. 7	0	0	 3584	0	0
East Caradon	. 0	10	0	 3072	0	0
West Basset	. 0	5	0	 1500	0	0
Marke Valley	. 0	2	U	 900	0	0
wmystwith	. 5	0	0	 640	0	0
Bronfloyd	. 0	10	0	 500	0	0
Port Phillip	. 0	1	0	 4875	0	0
Victoria (London)		_		 1562	0	0

At Wheal Basset meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for the two months showed a profit of 6691. A dividend of 1984. (11. 10s. per share) was declared, and 11651, carried to the credit of next account. The copper ore to come to the eredit of next account will exceed the present by 5001, so that it will not be necessary then to results the wards Paddon's lode are very encouraging for a good bunch of ore. The pitches for copper still continue to look well, and if they should, as they anticipate, met with valuable ore ground in the 40, these shares would have a good rise.

At Bronfloyd meeting, on Monday (Mr. Thos. Miers in the chair), the assumts showed balance or cash in hand 9671, 9s. 2d., from which a dividend of 5001, (18. per share) was declared.

(is. per share) was declared.

At Rosewarne United Mines meeting, on July 26, the accounts showed awdit based of 1071, 11s. 4d. There are employed in the mine 53 men on tutwork as 59 men on tribute. They sampled on July 25, 155 tons of copper ore, which it is aspected will realise about 11507. A steam-whim and crusher are to be erected forthwith, and the purser was desired to purchase such machine as he thinks best fit. The management of the mine is to be conducted by Messrs. Thomas Richards and Son, at a siary of 10: 10s per month.

At Wheal Kmilly Henrietta meeting, on July 24, a call of 10s. per shaws was made.

At Wheal Emily Henrietta meeting, on July 24, a call of 10s. per that was made.

At the Wheal Edward Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Fielding in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 1992. 13s. 11d., and a call of 2s. per that was made. The report of the agent stated that, under present circumstances, and the accounting depressed state of the copper standard, he thought it would be most desirable to confine the principal underground operations for the next four months to paining the drivage of the 61 fm. level west by a full pare of men, where they had over 400 fms. of unexplored ground, and in the event of some important improvement, or reming in contact with a masterly cross-course, or something to facilitate the drivage of crass-cuts towards the side lodes, a ventilating shaft would be immediately necessary, although it can be avoided for the present without any great disadvantage to the proposed mode of operation. The cost would be about \$5i., against which they hoped to simple shows 30 tons of copper ore, without calculating on any farther improvement. The committee of management were re-elected.

At the Leawood Mine meeting, yesterday (Mr. P. Wright in the chair), the accounts showed a debt balance of 1620. 8s. A call of 12s. 6d. per share was made.

At Chijsh and Wentworth Mine meeting, on July 24, a call of 10s. per dare was made.

At Clijah and Wentworth Mine meeting, on July 24, a can or loss pre-dam was made.

At Wheal Buller meeting, on July 26, the accounts showed a credit biance of 100, 0s. 10d. The agents' report appears among the Mining Correspondence. At Gonamena Mine meeting, on July 27, the accounts showed a credit biance of 213, 10s. 11d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. Capt. R. Pascoe, in bia report, says.—Our sale of ore to-day is 128 tons. The tin sold in the past two months to be broaded into this account realised 71, 3s. 4d."

At the Fenhalis Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Cheston in the chair), as accounts showed a debit balance of 1327. 4s. A call of 2s. per share was made. At the East Great Work Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Chambers in the chair), the reports and accounts were adopted. It was resolved to wind-up volun-larity, with a view to re-astablish the company, and vigorously developed the mine.

The county, the reports and accounts were adopted. It was resolved to wind-up younsuity with a view to re-establish the company, and vigorously develope the mine. Drain in another column.

At the Prince of Wales Slate Company's econd ordinary general meeting of sustnotders, held at the company's offices, Old Jewry Chambers, on Monday (dissipated-Colonel H. Garnet Man in the chair), the manager read the report and basis dissipated Colonel H. Garnet Man in the chair), the manager read the report and basis of the colonel H. Garnet Man, Meers. Phillip Chalman, seconded by Mr. Phillip Chaplin, and saried an antient of the services of the colonel H. Garnet Man, Meers. Phillip Chalman, we relieved and adopted. Licettenant-Colonel H. Garnet Man, Meers. Phillip Chaplin, w. Stirling, J. Francis, and Charles the susption of Mr. J. Francis, offered themselves for re-election accordingly, and they was necessary to the company. It was moved by Mr. C. W. Siles, accorded by Was elected a director of this company. It was moved by Mr. C. W. Siles, accorded by Was elected a director of this company. It was moved the company of the company of the causing year. Mr. H. Megan, the anditor of the company, is to be paid 10.6, as remuneration for his services.

At the Lianfair Green and Blue Slate Company second ordinary general mentage of shareholders, held at the offices of the company, old Jewry Chambers, on another the services. As the Lianfair Green and Blue Slate Company second ordinary general mentage of shareholders, held at the offices of the company, old Jewry Chambers, on the safet, is, for his services.

At the Lianfair Green and Blue Slate Company second ordinary general mentage of shareholders, held at the offices of the company, and the was moved by the Charles Downes, Cames Man, Meers. Philip Chaplin, William Stirling, Charles Downes, and James Maw, it melection accordingly, and they were re-elected. It was moved by Mr. Brittian, cames the Mr. Price, and carried more re-elected. It was moved by Mr. Brittian, cames the fi

At the Consolidated Copper Mines of Cobre Association meeting, on leaky (Kr. H. Effect). Extractly the Association meeting, on the rare working of 13,000. The sum of 1011, has been returned in dividends on the sum of 12,000. The sum of 1011, has been returned in dividends on the sum of 12,000. The sum of 1011, has been returned in dividends on the sum of 1011 and 1011 and

At the Port Phillip and Colonial Gold Mining Company (half-yearly) meeting, on Monday (Mr. J. D. Powles in the chair), a distribution was made of 1s, per share (free of income tax), on account of the profits made up to the end of May. Details in another column.

At the Victoria (London) Mining Company meeting (Mr. J. D. Powles in the chair), a dividend of 5 per cent. (for the half-year), was declared. Details elsewhere.

At the Mariquita and New Granada Mining Company (annual) meeting, on Monday (Mr. R. A. Routh in the chair), the report of the directors was adopted. Details in another column.

At the Australian Mining Company annual general meeting, on Monday (Mr. G. Palmer in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 8021. 17s. 7d. Details in another column.

At the Australian Mining Company annual general meeting, on some day (Mr. G. Palmer in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 8071. 17a. 7d. Details in another column.

At the English and Australian Copper Company meeting the question of placing the company under the Limited Liability Act was discussed, and great satisfaction was expressed at the proposed change. The necessary formal meetings will be held for authorising the registration. Details in another column.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending Wednesday evening again show a considerable reduction in the reserve, principally owing to the heavy withdrawal of private deposits; the consequence has been that the Bank rate has been increased ½ per cent., much to the surprise of a large number of the great money dealers, who are accustomed to pay too much attention to the builtion and securities movements, which are more readily observable. The rate of discount is now 4 per cent. Not withstanding this change the return generally is by no means unsatisfactory. The notes issued, as compared with the preceding week, showed an increase of 754,7601; to the recurrities in change the return generally is by no means unsatisfactory. The notes incirculation an increase of 574,7601; public deposits, increase, 413,4751; other deposits, decrease, 1,288,086f.; Government securities in banking department, decrease, 14,1700; other securities in banking department now stands at 6,461,3181, against 7,082,1091, last week, showing a decrease of 620,7911.

At the London and County Bank meeting, on Thursday (Mr. W. C. Jones in the chair), the accounts showed that the profits for the half-year ending 13e,692, brought forward. The usual dividend of 6 per cent., and a bonus of 9 per cent., were declared, free of income tax, making a total for appropriation of 128,4501, including 18,692, horoght forward. The usual dividend of 6 per cent., and a bonus of 9 per cent., were declared, free of income tax, making together 15 per cent. for the half-year ending 13e,692

18,898. brought forward. The usual dividend of 6 per cent, and a honus of 8 per cent, were deciared, free of income tax, making together 15 per cent, for the six months, and 13,6801, is left to be carried forward to profit and loss new account. During the half-year 2844 me accounts have been opened, and the cash balances from the public have increased by 1,124,5182. The delians of the proceedings and report of the directors will be found in Other columns. We meeting, on Monday next, the directors "report will shall a profit (including 2272), brought forward) of 29,6831. It is proposed to apply 16,8801, for the payment of an interim dividend, being at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, free of income tax; that 32001, be written off premises, purchase, and preliminary expense accounts; and that the balance, 10,1084, be carried to profit and loss new account, to be dealt with at the close of the dinancial year, when the premium accruzing from the transfer of the business of the late London, Birmingham, and South Staffordshire Bank will also be available.

At the Mcditerranean Extension Telegraph Company meeting (yesterial) and the state of the chair), the report was ununinously adopted. The Chair-telegraph (26.7) and the state of the state of the state of the state loss of

COAL MARKET.—The fresh arrivals this week reached 170 ships. The demand for all descriptions of coal has continued active, and nearly the whole quantity found buyers at the closing prices of last week. Hetton Wallsend, 20s.; Hartlepool Wallsend, 20s.; South Hetton Wallsend, 20s.; Hartlepool Wallsend, 21s. 6d.; Tees Wallsend, 19s. 6d.; Braddyll's Wallsend, 19s.; Eden Main, 18s. 6d.; Russell's Hetton Wallsend, 18s. 6d.; Hough Hall Wallsend, 18s. 9d.; South Kelloe Wallsend, 18s. 9d.; Hetton Lyon's Wallsend, 18s.; Tunstall Wallsend, 18s.: 4 cargoes unsold; 25 ships at sea.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—Mr. E. F. Satterthwaite, in his Circular saya—"The following notice has been posted on the Stock Exchange:—
'I have to inform you that we have received from New York remittances amounting to 31,000f., on account of the trustees of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, for interest account.—W. C. Boons, manager, Consolidated Bank. We are glad to see this, the commencement of regular monthly remittances. Supposing a similar amount to be sent over each month during the year, it would amount to 371,000f., or sufficient to pay 8 per cent. on 4,650,000f., which latter sum is more than the total indebtedness of the company. It is thus evident that both bonds and debentures offer a very desirable medium for investment, and the 1 per cent. debentures (being in sterling, with compons attached guaranteed by the Consolidated Bank), which can at present be purchased at 86, afford an opportunity of obtaining 9 per cent. interest for money invested, besides the bonus of 14 per cent. on redemption of two years and a-ball. The traffic return for June shows a steady increase; it amounts to \$514,022, being \$1596 per mile. The Illinois Central for the same month took \$590,061, or \$750 per mile. The Atlantic and Great Western traffic is calculated on 322 miles, being all the length that can be fairly said to be worked, as only occasional trains run on to Dayton; but, taking the additional mileage from Akron to Dayton into consideration (186 miles), this gives a mileage of 508, on which the receipts would be \$1011, against the Illinois Central, \$780."

GREAT DARREN SILVER-LEAD MINES.-Important discoveries have Great Darren Silver-Lead Mines.—Important discoveries have been made in this mine during the last fortnight, which will lead to results of great interest to the shareholders. They are working Oliver's level, towards the old mine, upon the course of the lode. A great change has taken place in the strata, and the lode is improving in value. Water is percolating through the rock in every direction, which proves that the driving approaches very near the old mine, which is known to be rich in deposits to the west of the present end. There are always impediments to enterprises beneath as well as upon the surface of the earth, but there is every prospect that the main difficulties in developing this valuable property have been overcome, and that the shareholders will soon have reason to congratulate themselves upon the attainment of the desired end.

The Run of Ground at Wheal Clufferd — Lest rumour, as usual.

to congratulate themselves upon the attainment of the desired end.

THE RUN OF GROUND AT WHEAL CLIFFORD.—Lest rumour, as usual, should magnify the reported disaster, said to have occurred at these mines, I beg to say the facts of the case are as follow:—For some time past it has been known that the back of the 200 fm. level was in a critical position, and large quantities of timber have been appropriated to prevent any untoward accident; great difficulty was found in doing this work, as may be easily supposed, when it is known the gunnis was 30 ft. wide, and all the ore taken away; fortunately, no one was injured when the crash actually took place; the greatest amount of real damage will be the delay of a sampling or two; but, on the other hand, the cost of securing this dangerous place will be avoided. As the mine is sunk 20 fms. below the 300, and the ore still holds on, all that will be necessary will be to drive beneath the crush, and secure as they go; instead of being a permanent disadvantage, as has been asserted, it is abso-

lately a benefit to the mine. As there are certain parties who make a handle of everything to depreciate property for unworthy purposes. I beg your insertion of facts, to prevent anything like panic amongst abareholders; they may depend on it this matter need not cause them slarm, or to in the least affect their interests beyond the amount before mentioned. Happening to be in the locality at the time of the sacident, I made it a point to ascertain the accuracy of the report "that a calamity had occurred at Clifford that would probably rain the mine." If evil report has it so here, what dimensions may it not assume by repetition?—Gronge Herwood.

OUR MINERAL WEALTH.—The total value, at the place of production, of the minerals obtained in 1864 (exclusive of building stones, bricks, and the like) was 31,604,047l. The value of the metal smelted from the metalliferous ores was 15,281,869l., so that if we add to this the value of our coals at the pit's mouth, 23,197,968l., and 1,500,000l., the estimated value of the other earthy minerals (of which particulars are given in another column), we have as the aggregate value of our mineral treasures, 39,979,837l. 39,979,8371.

STRIKE OF QUARRYMEN IN NORTH WALES.—A strike has taken place of Quarrymen employed at the Penrhyn Siate Quarries, belonging to Coionel Pennant: 500 of the men have left their work, and 3000 will, it is said, be out before the close of the present week. The men are holding public meetings, and they complain of having had to suffer great hardships.

TRETOIL AND MESSER MINING COMPANY.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood proposes, on August 3, to make a call of 4s, per share on the contributories of this company.

MOTIVE-POWER.—Mr. D. C. Knab, of Abingdon-street, Westminster, has patented the use of an overshot water-wheel, placed three-parts under water (or liquid metal) as an apparatus to produce motive-power.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

Sir.,—In the last paragraph of my letter last week, after giving the movements of the weather phenomena, I stated—"I do not see there is anything to fear from the weather for the harvest." I must, however, inform your agricultural readers that they had better take every interval of fine weather, as it occurs, to secure their crops, and by no means to expect a return of the late extremely fine weather we have experienced. This is the only advice I can give them. The weather for the month commenced exactly as foretold in my letter in last week's Journal.

Throgmorton-street, August 4.

G. Shepherd, C.E.,
Author of the "Climate of England."

The MINING JOURNAL is published in time for dispatch by the early mails on Saturday, and should be delivered with the usual morning papers of that day. In cases of irregularity, we recommend that orders be given to Messrs. Smith, or other active agents, who will readily undertake to supply it.

	LEAD	ORES.		
Date, Mines.	Tons.	Price per	ton.	Purchasers.
July 25-Minera Boundary, &c.	10	£12 7	6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
- ditto	10	12 7	6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
July 29-Harwood				
July 31-Isle of Man Mining Co.				
-East Logyias	60	11 18	0	Panther Co.
-Glogfach				
-Cwmystwith				
- ditto				
-Frank Mills				
- ditto	85	11 17	6	Panther Co.
Aug. 3-Cashwell	40	13 8	9	_
-			_	

BLACK TIN.

BLENDE. Date. Mine. Tons. Price per ton. Purchasers. (uly 31—Great Laxey300£3 17 0 Vivian & Sons.

COPPER ORE. COPPER ORES.

Sampled July 19, and sold at Tyack's Hotel, Camborne, Aug. 3.

Price. Mines. Tons. P.

| Standard of corresponding sale last month, 2.111 6 0.—Produce, 5/4
| COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.
| Names. Tons. Amount.
| Vivian and Sons. 357½ £2605 1
| Freeman and Co. 187 980 3
| Grenfell and Sons. 380½ 2339 4
| Sims, Willyams, and Co. 262½ 1581 5
| Williams, Foster, and Co. 461 1872 10
| Mason and Elkington. 399½ 1523 18
| Bankart and Sons. 266½ 1206 3
| Copper Miners' Company 258 911 6
| Charles Lambert 402½ 1629 7 £14,654 0 0

Copper ores for sale at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, on Thursday next.—Mines and parcels.—Prosper United 382—East Carn Brea 270—Carn Brea 265—West Basset 259—Great South Toigus 183—Par Consols 173—Rosewarne United 155—Levant 160—Botalack 112—Wheat Curtis 164—Copper Hill 61—Rosewarne Consols 50—Tincroft 48—Meilanest 43—South Carn Bera 36—Boseas well 27—South Dolcoath 25—Wheat Maudlin 18—Osborne's Ore 13—Gryil's Wheat Florence 6.—Total, 2310 tons.

Copper ores for sale at the Royal Hotel, Truro, on Thursday week.—Mines and parcels.

Devon Great Consols 2079—Devon and Corawall 307—Okel Tor 418—Marke Valley

Leat Caradon 408—Brookwood 228—Wheal Friendship 162—Wheal Crabor 131—

deford United 128—Gunnislake (Clitters) 78—New Cornish 78—Keily Bray 465—Furson 37—North Wheal Robert 35—Wheal Arthur 30—Sortridge Consols 27.—Total,

415 tons.

COPPER ORE TICKETINGS FOR 1865. Aug. 10 Redruth | Oct. 26 Redruth | 17 Truro | Nov. 2 Redruth | 18 Redruth | 19 Red

Copper ores for sale at Swanses, August 15—Cobre 96, 91, 71, 72, 13, 7, 112, 111, 110, 108, 76, 31, 1—Bershaven 95, 60, 95, 67, 118—Cape Copper 51, 49, 11, 41, 50—Tusons Ores 78—Casali 22—Var 36—Eing 6—Prosofitates

WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR.

WATSON AND CUELL,

MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c., 1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

Messrs. Warson and Cullib having made arrangements for transferring their weekly Circular, which has had so large a circulation during the past ten years, to the columns of the Mining Journal, their special reports and remarks upon Mines and Mining, and the state of the Share Market, will the future appear in this column. in future appear in this column.

remarks upon Mines and Mining, and the state of the Share Market, will in future appear in this column.

In the year 1843, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general public, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. J. Y. Watson, F.G.S., author of "Gleanngs among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornigh Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with Statistics of the Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium published in 1843 Mr. Watson was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring success in the aggregate," and Mesars. Watson and Cuell have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and share-dealing than there is at present; and, from the lengthened experience of Messrs. Watson and Cuell, they are emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with mines or the market, as they have for so many years done privately, through the medium of their own Circular.

Messrs. Warson and Cuell transact business in the purchase and sale of mining shares, and other securities, payments of calls, receipt, and trans-

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL transact business in the purchase and sale of mining shares, and other securities, payments of calls, receipt, and transmission of dividends, obtaining information for clients, and affording advice, to the best of their knowledge and judgment, based on the experience of more than 30 years active connection with the Mining Market.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL also inform their clients and the public, that they transact business in the public funds, railways, docks, insurance, and every other description of shares dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL are almost daily asked their nonice of reserving the stock of the control of the stock of the stoc

Messrs. Warson and Cuell are almost daily asked their opinion of paricular mines, as well as to recommend mines to invest or speculate in, and
they give their advice and recommend mines to the best of their judgment
and ability, founded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the
mining districts, but they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if results do not always equal the expectations they may have held out in a property so fluctuating as mining.

Messrs. Watson and Cuell having agents and correspondents in all the equal the expectations they may have held out in

mining districts, and an extensive connection among the largest holders of mining property, have the more confidence in tendering their advice on all matters relating to the state and prospects of mines and mining companies, and are enabled to supply shares in all the best mines at close market prices, free of all charges for commission.

WHEAL TRUSCOTT.—The adit is being driven with all speed, branches of ore being constantly met with, and the ground is very congenial.

At DYFFRYN CASTELL, in the 15 cross-cut south the lode has a very promising appearance, containing good stones of steel-lead ore, and in con-genial ground for mineral.

The PRINCE OF WALES MINE is showing indications of the success we have always anticipated.

THE WHEAL PENROSE AND UNITY MINES COMPANY
(LIMITED).

Capital £30,000, in 6000 shares of £5 each.

10s. to be paid on application, and los, on allotment. No call to exceed 10s. per share, and at intervals of not less than three months.

It is not expected that more than £2 10s. per share will be required.
DIRECTORS.

The Rev. OCTAVIUS FREIRE OWEN, M.A. (Director of the Washoe Company), 23,
Carlton-hill East, St. John's Wood.
Lieut.-Col. BODDAM (Director of the Washoe Company), 16, Queen's-gardens, Hyde
JAMES HEXDREY, Eag. (Director of the English and Foreign Credit Company), 78,
Warwick-square, Pimilco.

W. A. HUNT. E-2q. (Director of the English and Foreign Credit Company), 78,
Warwick-square, Pimilco.

W. A. HUNT. E-2q. (Director of the Washoe Company), 10, Clifton-road, Et. John's
Capt. J. W. JONES, East India United Service Club, St. James's-square.

ROBERT WEBB, E-2q. Carnborough House, East India-road, Poplar.

(With power to add to their number.)

Bakelis-London and County Bank, Lombard-street.

Brokers-George Hunt, Eq., 75, Old Broad-street.

Scolletton-J. Hichardson, E-2q., 15, George-street, Mansion House.

SECRETARY-J. W. Lukis, Eeg.

OFFICES,—2, COPTHALL CHAMBERS, THROGMORTON STREET.

OFFICES,—2, COPTHALL CHAMBERS, THROGMORTON STREET.

PROSPECTUS.

The Wheal Penrose and Unity Silver-Lead Mines are situated in one of the best known and most important leal-producing districts of Cornwall, and have yielded large profits. They are in the neighbourhood of the Great Wheal Yor and Great Wheal Fortune Mines. In 1869 Mr. John Hunt, for many years director and principal proprietor of the Pontpean Lead Works, near Rennes, France, obtained a grant from J. J. Rogers, Eaq., for the purpose of working the lodes. The mines have been purchased by the vendor from Mr. Hunt, and this company will work under a lease for 21 years from December 1, 1863, at a royalty of only 1-20th. In the course of Mr. Hunt's explorations he has discovered an important lode, nearly parallel to the workings, at a distance of about 3 or 4 inkhoms. The formation is an argillacious clay-slate of a highly mineralised character. Large profits were realised by the late Sir Christopher Hawkins, and it is mow proposed to work a great extent of unexplored ground between the two mines, and also certain valuable lodes discovered within the last few weeks, one of which, of great richness, is 4 ft. wide.

Of the 6000 shares, 1660 fully paid-up will be delivered to the vendor, towards the purchase of the mine, and 4340 not paid-up will be offered to the public. The vendor has evinced his confidence in the undertaking by agreeing to receive seven-eighths of the purchase of the mine, and 4340 not paid-up will be forgotten that the works are already in operation, and yield steady returns.

There is a good road to the thriving harbour of Forthleven, within half a mile of the works. The average value of the sliver-lead now being raised is about £15 2s. 6d. per ven and the renorits from Canta Francis and James. annexed to the properties, prove

in operation, and yield steady returns.

There is a good road to the thriving harbour of Porthleven, within half a mile of the works. There are good road to the thriving harbour of Porthleven, within half a mile of the works. The average value of the silver-lead now being raised is about £15 2s. 6d. per ton, and the reports from Capts. Francis and James, annexed to the prospectus, prove their high estimation of this valuable property. It may be added that the results of Mr. Hunt's own workins, up to the present time can be shown by authonic and regular secounts to have been during the last five years most satisfactory, and that only a moderate capital is thought requisite to increase the returns very largely of this property. Specimens of extremely rich ore, recently dug from the mines, can be inspected at the offices, 2, Copthall Chambers, Throgmorton-street.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Wheal Penrose and Unity Mines Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid to your credit with the London and County Bank the sum of £ , I bereby request you will allot me shares in the Wheal Penrose and Unity Mines Company (Limited), and I hereby agree to accept such shares, or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, and to sign the Articles of Association of the company when required.

Name in full

Address in full

THE TAQUARIL GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

IN THE PROVINCE OF MINAS GERAES.

To be incorporated under the Companies Act, 1863, whereby the liability of shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares.

Capital £75,000, in 18,000 shares of £5 each.

No deposit will be re required on application, and no shares will be allotted unless two-thirds are applied for.

10s. on allotment, £1 in three months, and £1 in six months.

No further call without six months' notice.

Baneers—The London and County Bank, and branches.

Brokers—Messrs. George Burnand and Co., Lombard-street.

Messrs. Taunton and Co., York-buildings, Liverpool.

Skoretany—J. C. Goodman. Esq.

OFFICES,—94, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE STREET.

mpany has been formed for the purpose of purchasing and working gold mine; and with this object in view the directors have entered into a provisiona or the purchase of the famous Taquarii Mine, upon the following advantageou g.:—£16,000 in cash, to be paid by instalments, and £10,000 in 4000 shares

with £2 10s, paid thereon.

The estate of Taquarii adjoins the Morro Velho estate, belonging to the celebrated St. John del Rey Mine, and is about four miles from that mine, which has returned to its proprietors no less than £380,500 in dividends, upon an outlay of £128,000.

Mr. Lanyon states in his report—" I have taken out about 100 lbs. weight of gold in so small a space as from 10 to 13 ft. of this lode:" 100 lbs. weight of gold is worth upwards of £4000.

The Taquarii estate is freehold. The lodes run through it at a distance of about six miles.

six miles.

No money will be paid to the vendors until the legal advisers of the company in Brazil have certified that the estate has been duly conveyed.

Bome specimens of the gold from this mine have long since been deposited in the department of auriferous cres in the British Museum.

In order to avoid unnecessary trouble to applicants, no deposit will be required on a policytion.

department of auriterous ores in the British Museum.

In order to avoid unnecessary trouble to applicants, no deposit will be required on application, and no shares will be aliotted unless two-thirds are applied for.

No promotion money will be paid.

Applications for shares can be made, and prespectuses, reports, and all information obtained, at the company's offices, where plans may be seen; of the brokers, solicitors, &c.

MR. D. STICKLAND, M.E., having had upwards of 40 years mining experience in Cornwall, several years of which he has had the entire management of mines therein, enables him to five GOOD ADVICE thereon.

MINES INSPECTED and faithfully REPORTED ON. DEALER in MINING, BAILWAY, and OTHER SHAKES.

His monthly Chemia formation.

His monthly Circular forwarded on receipt of six postage stamps.
Criddis Mine, St. Issey, Padstow, Cornwall,

Notices to Correspondents.

*, * Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly Ried on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

In,—Can any reader inform me if a body of shareholders holding the majority in a mine worked on the Cost-book Principle can change the constitution of the mine from the cost-book to limited liability, under the Joint-stock Companies Act, without the consent of the schole of the shareholders?—A STREMERER.

WIGAM MAIN AND ARLEY MINE COAL CONTANY.—In justice to the secretary of this company, I must inform you that I have received a note from him stating that he has been from home, and that he will write me fully the first opportunity. However, this much may be said, that the withdrawal of the name of Mr. Hall from the list of directors soon after the formation of the company, combined with the fact of the name of a respectable firm of solicitors having been made use of as solicitors to the company without their sanction, render it necessary that some information about be immediately forthcoming in the interests of all concerned.—R. Nicholsow.

diately forthcoming in the interests of all concerned.—F. RICHOLSON.

WHOAN AND ARLEY MAIN COAL MINE COMPANY.—Heing a shareholder in this company, about which there appeared a query in the Journal of July 27, I was induced to correspond directly with the secretary, from whom receiving no reply, I addressed the solicitors, who informed me they would at once try and see the socretary, who some time since had promised to settle all claims of every kind. Desiring to enlighten my fellow-shareholder, you will perhaps be good enough to communicate the above information to him, and to some extent satisfy his anxiety.—E. N.

Compressing air as early as 1846 (wide L'Institut, August 26, No. 660, p. 285). Signori Grandis, Grattoni, and Sommelier were the first to apply the hydraulic ram (hitherto used only for raising water) to the compression of air. For Signor Piatti, see "Giorvale dell' Ingegnere, Architetto, ed Agronomo." Milano: Anno VII., page 428, and plate 16.—D.: Puris...

428, and plate 16.—D.: Puris.

BEAT DEVON AND BEDFORD (COLCHARTON) MIRING COMPANY.—As a shareholder in this mine, I must ask, through the Journal, how it is that the half-yearly meeting, which must be held in July, according to the Articles of Association, is now "deferred for the present," because "they have nothing further to lay before the shareholders than what is contained in the report." The report referred to is one dated July 19, from William Skowis and James Richards; but I cannot agree with the directors that "everything is progressing satisfactorily." About two months ago the report was much better, and the percentage of copper something wonderful. There only remains 5s. per share to be called up, and then probably the Great Devon and Bedford (Colcharton), which was to be the wonder of the mining world, may pass into oblivion. "The directors," it is stated in their circular, "are very hopeful that before the annual meeting profitable returns will be made from the mine." I would simply ask, what have they seen to lead them to such expectations?—A DEVONIAN.

STYMMINESED PARE PERS.—"T. L. C. (Mold).—The company formed for develoring structures.

ask, what have they seen to lead them to such appearances?—A Devoklar, it ruturming Depart Please.—T. L. C., ("Moid).—The company formed for developing Mr. Jaioreau's invention for bituminised paper pipes is wound-up, the pipes having been found to be thoroughly useless in practice, though theoretically perfect. An attempt is now being made to introduce them into the United States, but whether under Mr. Jaioreau's auspices or not we are not aware.

tempt is now being made to introduce them into the United States, but whether under Mr. Jaioreau's auspices or not we are not aware.

[Lamoncan Hons and Coal Company.—I was glad to see by last week's Journal that someone has raised the important question as to the subscription for shares in this company, and I trust the directors will not hesitate in at once giving the information asked for. I wish to throw no doubt on the company or the directors, but it behoves all concerned in a public undertaking to seize the first opportunity of satisfying themselves as to the amount of responsibility they are incurring. Let us, then, by all means know the number of shares paid upon.—Another Shareholder.

[Lamoncan Hons and Coal Company.—"Shareholder" (Manchester) wishes to be assured of the respectability of the proprietary of this company, as he seems to have been unfortunate in some previous speculations. I should not imagine that his speculative transactions can have been on a large scale, or he would have been better acquainted with business edquette. An enquiry of that nature at all times tends to raise a suspicion that everything may not be above-board, and I am sorry to say that enquiries are only too frequently made for the very purpose of raising a doubt in the minds of timid holders. "Shareholder" should have had a "ittle more" mons "shout him than rush into print as he has. He must indeed be a very clever man who can tell the social position of the various applicants for shares in any such company. "Shareholder" should be an exceedingly respectable person to arrogate to himself a conclusion that men of the standing of those upon the directory of the Giamorsan Company, and of the selentific position of those who have reported upon it, would lend their names to any misrepresentation of statistics such as set forth in the reports and prospectus. I trust "Shareholder" is sufficiently respectable to allow himself to be satisfied if they are all as good as he is. I think I might venture to say he need not fear upon s

rear upon sucn a score.—URITO.

ME METAL TRADE—"P." (Bromley).—The pig-iron quotations are for g.m.b. If
Gartaherrie, Calder, Biaenavon, or other particular brand be specially required, the
broker through whom the business is done should be informed of the fact, and the
price would be given accordingly. The cause of the difference in the quotations for
the various kinds of the is that the quality, purposes to which it is applicable, &c.,
are dissimilar. The special brand of bar-iron mentioned would be supplied by any
broker to order.

are dissimilar. The special brand of bar-iron mentioned would be supplied by any broker to order.

GREAT EAST LOVELL, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.—This mine, which I believe is scarcely known to one-half of the mining world, is without doubt one of great promise and prospects. I am not alone in this opinion, but am borne out by many very eminent men well versed in the practical routine of mining. In it there are to be found some of the finest veins of tin, and the lodes are identical with those which have proved so rich in East Lovell, and pervade, in fact, the Loveli district. There are 8000 shares only, and on them II, per share is paid. The shares have been marketable, and readily negociable at 3½, 4, at which price they were considered by men capable of forming a correct opinion to be cheap. Since that time they have gradually declined, and have now been for some time quite inactive at the nominal price of 2½, 2½. What is the reason of this? Is it not bead management? I have been a shareholder myself up-wards of 15 months, and during the whole of that time have never received one single intimation of the progress, if any, or of what is going on. In fact, were it not for other available sources of information I should not know whether such a mine was in existence or not. It may seem impossible that a mine of good promise could exist for 15 months without a word being conveyed to the adventurers about its condition. I think if the shareholders were to follow the good example set them by the last East Loveli meeting, and appoint a committee of management to see that justice was done, they would be conferring a great benefit on themselves and on mining generally, by putting a stop to the slow, inert, and expensive mode is which such undertakings are sometimes carried on.—A Sharkendern.—S. I have just (Ang. 1) received notice of a meeting on Ang. 8, when I hope this matter will be well ventilated. I see by the report of July 27 that the great sleepy engines at last erected, and ready for work.

HARE DEALING.—We never interfere in the sale or purchase of shares; neither do we recommend any particular mine for investment or speculation, or broker through whom business should be transacted. The addresses of most of the latter appear in our advertising columns.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, AUGUST 5, 1865.

We have now the returns from the Board of Trade for the six months ending June 30, which give an aggregate value of exports amounting to 74,128,638*l.*, which, compared with the corresponding period of last year, when the declared value was 78,047,586*l.*, shows a decrease of 3,918,948*l.*; but when put in juxta-position with the result of the first six months of 1863, there is an increase of no less than 12,114,441*l.*, the total up to that date being 62,014,197*l.* There is, consequently, no unfavourable deductions to be made as to the general prosperity of the country, from the fact that these returns for the first six months of 1865 being less than those of the first half-year of 1864. For the month of June the exports were 13,227,062*l.*, against 13,978,526*l.* in June, 1864, and 11,271,527*l.* in June, 1863

June, 1863
The result of shipments, in respect of articles identified with the mining industry of the country, show that their collective decrease represents only about one-fifth of the whole, after allowing for considerable increase in

industry of the country, show that their collective decrease represents only about one-fifth of the whole, after allowing for considerable increase in five out of the eleven heads into which this portion of England's exports is divided. The total, for the six months of this year, is 15,461,9082; whereas for the same period of 1864 it was 16,169,0882, being a difference of 707,180L; the increase in the five heads amounting to 748,742L, and the decrease in the six to 1,455,922L. The increase consisted of machinery, to the extent of 533,125L; coals and culm, 114,779L; copper, 60,907L; hardwares and cutlery, 29,966L; and brass, 9,965L. The decrease comprised iron, to the extent of 981,267L; steel, 189,778L; lead, 166,972L; tin-plates, 72,622L; tin,unwrought, 23,223L; zinc, 21,990L. The interchange of the precious metals and bullion are, necessarily, in favour of this country for the six months. The imports amounted to 10,623,372L, while the exports were 6,496,826L, which gives 4,126,546L to our credit. The imports consisted of 7,191,362L in gold, and 3,432,010L in silver, while the exports were 3,530,255L in gold, and 3,432,010L in silver, while the exports were 3,530,255L in gold, and 2,966,571L in silver. The principal import was from Mexico and South America, whence we received 4,231,728L, against only 128,393L exported; the United States gave ns 2,923,232L, against 18,215L; Australia, 1,289,108L, against 36,059L; Portugal, 532,884L, against 80,943L; West Coast of Africa, 64,133L, against 26,432L; British North America, 82,235L, against 36,059L; Portugal, 532,884L, against 80,943L; West Coast of Africa, 64,133L, against 26,432L; British North America, 82,235L, against 36,059L; to Egypt, 1,189,799L, against 257,549L; to Holland, 1,057,979L, against 25943L; to Belgium, 341,765L, against 128,188L; to the Hanse Towns, 341,073L, against 11,333L; to Spain, 700,086L, against 19,13L; and to Brazil 317,557L, against 190,018L From British possessions in South Africa we received 50,554L, and made no return in specie or bul

The genera export trade for the six months employed 22,222 vessels, of

which 2487 were cleared for British poss-countries. The total burthen of the former er was 1,195,455 tons countries. The total burthen of the former was 1,195,455 tons, as of the latter 4,672,453 tons; so that the average tonnage of each reason whites 480, in respect to those sent to British possessions, and 256 of foreign countries. Of the vessels themselves, 13,734 were British at a presented 4,228,235 tons; and 8488 were foreign, representing 163,672 weginn, 765 Dutch, 665 Hanoverian, 564 Pransian, 348 Hams Pure, 348 Swedish, 328 Mecklenburg, 316 Belgian, 196 Russian, 19 Seitholstein, 64 Portuguese, 64 Sicilian, 38 Greek, 59 "other European tries, and 13 other countries in America, Africa, and Asia."

THE MINERAL WEALTH OF THE UNITED KINGDOM By ROBERT HUNT, Esq , F.R.S., Keeper of Mining R.

The hope was expressed, in the introduction to the Mineral Statist for 1863, that the publication of these returns might be effected by Midfor 1863, that the publication of the found possible, or agit is curious to note the operation of apparently a very remote caseit is curious to note the operation of apparently a very remote came—to the deficiency of rain in 1864. In many of our most important mine the want of water was so great, that the operations required for the proparation of the ores for the market were entirely asspended; the construction of the ores for the market were entirely asspended; the construction of the targe quantities of the minerals raised last year went it is satisfactory to be able to issue the Mineral Statistics for 1884 sheet the same period as that on which those of the previous year were issed. This could not have been done but for the promptitude with which the could not have been forwarded to the Mining Record Office from these Minerals have been forwarded to the Mining Record Office from these Minerals have only recently completed the dressing of their ores.

Gold.—Five mines in Merionethshire have been producing gold during 1864: 2336 tons of quartz have been crushed, and 2887 ounces of pld obtained, the value of which was 9991\$\mathcal{L}\$. This is in excess of the quanty obtained in 1863, which was only 552 ounces; but it is considerably in than the production of 1862, when 5299 ounces were extracted, having the value of 20,330\$\mathcal{L}\$.

the value of 20,390%.

Tin.—The tin ore (black tin) raised from the Coraish and Devosshim mines, and smelted last year, was 15,211 tons, a quantity but slightly is excess of the production of 1863, which amounted to 15,157 tons. The price of tin has been lower during 1864 than at any period during the last 12 years, consequently the money value of the ore fell below that of 183, being 925,969%. 12s. 6d. as against 963,985%. 4s. Of metallic tin (white tin) this ore produced 10,108 tons, valued at 1,082,061%. 8s. The way of agreement between the smelters' returns and the Stannary returns will be explained by the details given. From these it will be seen that in some cases the dues have been paid to the Stannary Court for a part of the prevently consequently the total given in those returns falls very far short of the actual production of the two Western Counties. These remarks will equally apply to the other minerals and metals.

the actual production of the two Western Counties. These remarks will equally apply to the other minerals and metals.

COPPER.—The copper mines of the United Kingdom produced 214,504 tons of ore, the value of which was 1,155,471f. 7s. 6d. This gave 13,305 tons 13 cwts. of metallic copper, valued at 1,350,699%. Upon referring to the returns for 1863, it will be seen that, although the quantity of er raised from the mines was less, yet that the metallic copper smelted was in excess of that obtained in 1864. This shows that the average product of the ores yielding this metal has declined.

Lead.—During the year 1864 there has been an increase in the quantity of lead ore raised from our mines, 94,433 tons having been dressel, sold, and smelted, whereas in 1863 the production was only 91,283 tons of lead ore. The value of the ore raised in 1864 was 1,849,6051, and the total smelted from this ore amounted to 67,081 tons, of the value of the ore amounted to 67,081 tons, of the value and the contraction of the smell smelted from this ore amounted to 67,081 tons, of the value of the core amounted to 67,081 tons, of the value of the core amounted to 67,081 tons, of the value of the core amounted to 67,081 tons, of the value of the core amounted to 67,081 tons, of the value of the core amounted to 67,081 tons, of the value of the core amounted to 67,081 tons, of the value of the core amounted to 67,081 tons, of the value of the core amounted to 67,081 tons, of the value of the core amounted to 67,081 tons, of the value of the core amounted to 67,081 tons, of the value of the core amounted to 67,081 tons, of the value of the core amounted to 67,081 tons, of the value of the core amounted to 67,081 tons, of the value of the core amounted to 67,081 tons, of the value of the core amounted to 67,081 tons, of the value of the core amounted to 67,081 tons, of the value of the core amounted to 67,081 tons of the core amount

The metal smelted from this ore amounted to 67,081 tons, of the value, at lead, of 1,448,959%

The lead obtained from the ores of our mines gave 641,088 SILVER.—The lead obtained from the ores of our mines gave \$41,080 onnees of silver, with the exception of one very small parcel, returned a silver ores, and another mineral, obtained in Anglesea, known as "Blus Stone," a mixture of copper, zinc, lead, and silver. The quantity of silver, however, obtained from these was very trifling. Of the silver sparted from the copper and zinc ores it has not been possible to obtain any return, and no reliable estimate can, at present, be made.

ZINC.—Of the ores of this metallour mines produced 15,047 tons 6cm, worth 44,562t. 13s. The metallic zinc obtained being 4040 tons, having market value of 98,983t.

market value of 98,9831.

worth 44,5621. 13s. The metallic zinc obtained being 4040 tons, having a market value of 98,983l.

Printes—Sulphur Ores.—94,458 tons of sulphur ores of value kinds were produced in 1864, about a thousand tons less than the return of 1863, the value of these ores being 58,097l. 2s. 6d. The large quasities of those ores imported, amounting last year to 170,990 tons, gratify interfered with the value of pyrites to the British miner. The foreign case are generally sold at a higher price, on account of the copper they costain.

MISCELLANEOUS MINERALS.—Those comprehend manganese, of which we produced only 500 tons; arsenic, ochres, and oxide of iron (or gossas), wollram, and barytes; the total value of these minerals returned being 5132l.

IRON.—The production of iron ore is still increasing, 1,0,048,890 tess 16 cwts. being consumed in our blast-furnaces in 1864, to produce 4,767,831 tons of pig-iron. The value of this iron ore is estimated at 3,367,144, and the estimated value of the pig-iron produced was 11,919,877l.

COAL.—The rate of increase in the production of coal has been may rapid during the past than it was in the previous year. It has been discovered that the returns from one important district (South Staffordshir) have been much too low in previous years; therefore, that the former returns require correction. The cause of this has been fully explained at the proper place. This renders it necessary that the amended return for the last four years should be given:—

Tons 85,635,214

1862

Tons 85,635,214

1862	***************************************	. 83,638,338
1863	***************************************	. 88,292,515
1864	***************************************	. 92,787,873
The value at	t the pit's mouth of this enormous quantity	will be 23,197,968L wing coal fields:-
Durh	am and NorthumberlandTon	10,400,000
Scotl	and	. 12,400,000
Lance	ashire	. 11,530,000
Staffo	ordshire and Worcestershire	. 11,409,800
South	h Wales and Monmouthshireshire	8,809,600

It will be seen from the following summary that the total ve tallic and earthy minerals—exclusive of building stones and brick or common clays, limestone, and the like—was 31,604,0471. The notal obtained had a value of 16,281,869L, and if to this the coal be added it will give 39,479,837L as the total value of the metals and coal project in the United Kindows 1804. United Kingdom in 1864. -

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE MINERALS AND METALS PRODUCED IN THE UNITED KINGGOM IN 1864

IN III	E UNITE		LINGDOM	**		. 2	Walter of
(Quantity of		Value of	9	obtained. 5	nafr	al obtains
mi	neral raised	. E	ninerals rate	DO.	0.007	6	4 13
Gold QuartzTons	2,336				040000	1	1.083.08
Fin	19.211		£ 920,000		Auma 20 000		1.350.0
Copper			1,155,471		13,802	**	1.449.90
Lead			1 940 605		67,001		176.2
Sliver*	51		.00		Onnous orași		
Zine			44,562		Tons 4,040		-
Pyrites						**	-
Miscellaneous Minerals			F 100		-		11 019.6
Iron	10 064 890	**	2 267 144		,, 4,767,951	0.0	Triareh
Coal sold and used	00 707 872	**	93 197,968		_		-
Coal sold and used	42,101,010	**	anjin i jaco				
Earthy minerals not included			1,500,000	_	-	49	195,0
in the above, estimated	_	**	1,000,000	••	-		Table
Other metals, estimated	_		_	••			
		-	201 201 047				
Total value of the mineral	s produced		£31,504,047		***********	0.5	516,351,4
Total value of the metals of	btained		********		************		ment.

* Nearly the whole of the metallic silver was obtained from the less We shall give a very ample abstract of the Mineral Statistics is in the returns just issued in consecutive Journals, commencing next

MINING IN AUSTRALIA.—It appears from an official paper that the dry levied on gold in the nature of rent in New South Wales in 1863 was 29,502*k*; 2144*k*, was derived from 50 leases for mining purposes other has gold, 1520*k*, from auriferous leases issued, 9719*k*, from miners' right granted, and 1246*k*, from business licenses issued. The Governor of Questiand, in a speech proroguing the Colonial Legislature, Sept. 13, 1864, observed—"Since the establishment of Queensland, in 1859, a promise commencement has been made towards the development of our mineral resources in gold and copper." In 1864 the colony of Victoria derivatives

ment half-Basucce with the in The 2 feet These are codriver cours the care block in an back heatin usual regen a con be do

were value ing to by M not q to 1 i great only from powd dency be su cost ... The sum ing p added were a larg worth

NE Centre wheel fall of ficiengs as is a sist of complex as circ wheel not the sq which a missing complex which are said on the sures which are said on the sures which and it is a said of the circ water of the

of the meter

Sa of Vi at the of iro comple by and comple thing or thing with a with a with a made our it.

the Victorian gold diggings displayed considerable steadiness daring 1864, be victorian gold diggings displayed considerable steadiness daring 1864, as a gament of the victorian gold diggings displayed considerable steadiness daring 1864, as a gament of 242,727; in the selected quarter to 241,232; and in the fourth consideration of the last-mentioned total 30,119 were Chinese. The number of mining leases sanctioned during the first three quarters of 1864 was 2231, having an area of 2925 acres; the rent to be paid was 1864 was 2231, having an area of 2925 acres; the rent to be paid was 7314; the capital to be engaged in working them was 531,1962; and the working to be employed upon them numbered 3148. The quantity of working the distribution of the colory of 1863 was 6808 acres, and the revenue derived by the colony in 1863, from mineral leases, gold and timber liceases, &c., was 15,418.

BESSEMER STEEL MAKING AT CREWE.

BESSEMER STEEL MAKING AT CREWE.

The inspection of the Bessemer Steelworks, connected with the London and North-Western Railway Company's engineering works at Crewe, was and North-Western Railway Company's engineering works at Crewe, was amongst the more attractive features in the recent visit of the North of amongst the more attractive features in the recent visit of the North of amongst the more attractive features in the recent visit of the North of amongst the more attractive features to South Lancashire, as an opportunity was afforded for witnessing the entire process of converting the trailing was afforded for witnessing the entire process of converting the trailing was afforded for witnessing the entire process of the Journal are aware, vering vessel, which, as most of the readers of the Journal are aware, vering vessel, which, as most of the readers of the Journal are aware, vering vessel, which, as most of the readers of the Journal are aware, vering vessel with tuyeres near the bottom, for supplying the necessary air provided with truyeres near the bottom, for supplying the necessary air to decarbonise the metal, the entire apparatus being mounted on trunnions to admit of the steel being being poured with facility into the ingot moulds to admit of the steel being being poured with facility into the ingot moulds to admit of the steel being being poured with facility into the ingot moulds to admit of the steel rail. The converting easel has been completed a small charge of molten spiegeleisen is added, the proportion varying with the iron under treatment, by which the resulting metal is made to acquire all the proporties of steel. The converting vessel metal is most turned on its trunnions, and the steel ran into the ladle beneath; is now turned on its trunnions, and the steel ran into the ladle beneath; is now turned on its trunnions, and the steel ran into the ladle beneath; all that remains to be done being to rake off the scoriæ, and fill the ingot moulds with the good metal. The ingot moulds, which

ment the pigs are melted until the ingots are cast is considerably less than half-an-hour.

But, perhaps, the most interesting part of the whole process is that which succeeds the actual conversion—the forging of the ingot, for this is effected with a hammer of great power and ingenuity, contrived and patented by the indefatigable superintendent of the Crewe Works, Mr. Ramsbottom. The hammer consists of a pair of cast-iron blocks, about 6 feet long and 2 feet square, mounted on flanged wheels, which run upon a tramway. These two rams are made to but twith enormous force, by the aid of a powerful engine beneath, to the end of whose piston-rod the hammer-blocks are consected with a couple of toggle-bars. The up-stroke of the engine drives the blocks a considerable distance apart, and the down-stroke, of course, producing the contrary effect, the collision tells wonderfully upon the ingot of steel submitted to its power. The ingot itself is supported in a carriage, which runs upon a tramway placed transversely between the blocks, and being fixed much in the same way as a piece of work is fixed in an ordinary turning lathe, the facility with which the supports are screwed back as the ingot lengthens by the hammering is very great. The reheating and rolling, until the finished rail is produced, is similar to that usually practised, except that the heating furnaces are heated by Stemen's regenerative gas furnace, which has the advantage of economising coal to a considerable extent, and, at the same time, of enabling the heating to be done in a very cleanly manner. be done in a very cleanly manner.

ms will

214,604

641,088

197,9684

195,000 Elegalye

ext weil

the day 1863 was other than ore' rights of Queen 1864, ob-promising ar mineral

Non-Explosive Gunpowder.—On Wednesday last some experiments were made at Westminster by Mr. Gale, with a view to show the practical value of his invention for rendering gunpowder non-explosive, by enveloping the individual grains in a non-combustible powder. The powder used by Mr. Gale to protect the gunpowder is glass ground to an almost, but not quite, impalpable state, and he proposes to use 4 lbs. of the glass flour to 1 lb. of gunpowder in packing for storage or transport, Owing to the greater density of the glass flour, the bulk occupied by the composition is only twice that of ordinary gunpowder. Upon the glass flour being sifted from the powder, the powder is restored to its original state, and if the powder be well granulated, and free from meal powder, the loss is inappreciable. All that is necessary is to take care that the glass flour is perfectly dry when added to the powder, so that there may be no tendency for it to adhere to the grains, and that the grains of powder shall be sufficiently perfect to prevent any meal escaping with the siftings. The cost of the glass flour is 12. 10s. per ton, so that for 62, a ton of gunpowder can be stored with perfect safety for an almost indefinite time. The sole effect of fire coming into contact with the protected powder is to consume the gunpower slowly and harmlessly; the mixture, in fact, burning precisely like damp powder, the varying proportions of glass flour added representing the various degrees of moisture. The experiments were thoroughly successful, and the process is undoubtedly applicable in a large number of cases, whilst the advantages to be secured are well worthy of attainment.

New WATER-WHEEL.—M. Courdin, a young engineer of the Ecolé Castrale des Arts et Manufactures, has invented a new form of waterwheel, on the helicoidal principle, by which a very slight fall may be rendered available as a motive power. In many localities, were no natural fall of water exists of sufficient force to turn an ordinary water-wheel, sufficient fall can be procured for this wheel by a weir of slight elevation, such as is often constructed for navigation improvements. The machine consists of a horizontal shaft, on which are fixed two spirals, each making a complete revolution, or pitch, round the axis. The whole wheel turns in a circular bed forming a half-cylinder, whose diameter is equal to that of the wheel. The level of the water up stream may be as high as this axis but not higher, while the tail level of the water may be up to half the radius of the cylinder. It is easy to see that the pressure exerted by the water on the helicoidal surface will be equal to the difference between the pressures at the upper and lower ends of the shaft—save a loss of power, which we shall examine presently—and the screw will turn in its bed with a motive power depending upon the velocity and volume of water expended per second. The rotatory motion of the shaft may be transmitted in various ways; it may communicate directly, by means of gearing or by cranks, with the machinery required to be set in motion, provided that the transmission takes place at the down-stream end of the shaft, to which all such gearing, &c., must be applied. The action of the current on this wheel is resolved into two forces, one tending to give the shaft a rotatory motion, and the other endeavouring to force it in the direction of the stream. For this reason the down end of the shaft must be placed against an immove-she solid body. However, the inventor has devised an ingenious contrivace for destroying this force; he places two sets of screws, of opposite pitch, on the same shaft, and lets the water in between them to flow right and left. B of the series and the cylindrical bed. These are easily calculated when we know the volume of water expended per second and the velocity of the current. The inventor gives the amount of effective power as 79 per cent. of the theoretic force, in the case of a helical wheel having 19 ft. 8 in. diameter, 13 ft. 1 in. in length, a velocity of 9 ft. 10 in. per second at the circumference, and the height of fall 19 7 in.

SAPETT-CAGES IN AMERICA.—Messrs. Berry, Hochholzer, and Denver? of Virginia city, U. S., have recently put up an improved safety apparatus at the Savage Mine. It is about 8 ft. high, and is constructed almost wholly of iron, Over the head of the miner is a roof of heavy boiler iron, which caspically potents him at all times from anything that may fall into the shalt. Them completely protected against the efficient arrangement, the miner is most perfectly and have been provided against the complete of the state of the cape is an apparatus which operates somewhole or other control of the control of the state of the cape is an apparatus which operates somewhole or other cape is an apparatus which operates somewhole or other cape is the state of the state. While all is going right these clampers do not act, the wait is provided to the state of the state o SAFETI-UAGES IN AMERICA.—Messrs. Berry, Hochholzer, and Denver

measurement—four inches. On being cut, the cable, stretched tant, bounded up feet, while the cage, after an almost impersogithe movement downward, remained fast in the midst of the shaft, between heaven and earth as it were, by its eye, alies the elampers, or safety apparatus. On the cable being attached again, up whole thing went as though nothing had happened. The miners are all much d with an investion which readers them so scoure against loss of life and limb ascending from, or descending into, the depths of the mine.

METALLIC MINING AND QUARRYING IN WALES.

METALLIC MINING AND QUARRYING IN WALES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

AUGUST 1.—Looking back for the last twenty-one years, during which period I have known Metallic Mining and Quarrying in Wales and Shropshire, the first fact that strikes one is their extraordinary non-progressiveness. Twenty-one years ago gold was not discovered in California; twenty-one years ago copper was not discovered in Devon Consols. When one mentally looks back over that period, and considers what progress every portion of the world has made in mining discovery and mining wealth—and no portion much more so than the British Islands—it becomes strange to turn to a country and an industry and find it scarcely altered—while (by the effects of mining) great and wealthy communities, the seats of future empires, have sprung up in the most remote portions of the earth; and mining wealth has been increased twenty-fold in some of our own counties. Yet such is the case with Metallic Mining and Quarrying in Wales; for, compared with the extent and importance of the country, and with what has been done elsewhere, the progress that has been made is scarcely noticeable, and what has been made is entirely due to one firm. In Metallic Mining, since I have known or heard of Wales, Messrs, John Taylor and Sons have occupied by far the first place—indeed it would be more correct to say that they have stood alone, and unapproachable, even by all other parties combined connected with metallic mining in the Principality. In these days of dashing progress and fierce competition, when new men tread so roughly on the heels of old-established positions, and so frequently succeed in shouldering them into the back ground, it certainly is not a little remarkable to find this firm, not only holding its own, but, among scores of competitors of all classes and all calibres, alone succeeding in achieving whatever progress and success has been achieved in Metallic Mining in Wales during the last quarter of a century.

Taking the Principality from north to south, we f

back ground, it certainly is not a little remarkable to find this firm, not only holding its own, but, among scores of competitors of all classes and all calibres, alone succeeding in achieving whatever progress and success has been achieved in Metallic Mining in Wales during the last quarter of a contury.

Taking the Principality from north to south, we first have the Tatan-cour Mining district, skirting the shores of the Irish Sea, near Rhyl. Although there are a few small workings about it, the only real mine in this district is Talargoch itself—a mine of great extent and antiquity, and, ranking it by its present returns, second only to Minera itself. This mine, which is 270 yards deep below surface, and has been opened out for nearly a mile in length, is now returning about 300 toss of lead ore per month. There are 50 bargains at present working underground, by 135 men, on "yard-work." This gives an average of nearly 8 men in a figure of the property of th

The mine, in fact, is one of those terribly heavy concerns, whose only chance of success is in getting into hands thoroughly experienced in every turn of metallic mining, and possessing, besides, that unlimited confidence among mining circles which alone enables capital to be raised on a large cale through those dreary years of disappointment and hope deferred that lmost inevitably attend the opening up—even when ultimately successful —of one of those heavy old mines. Messrs. Whitworth and Co., of Man-—of one of those heavy old mines. Messrs, Whitworth and Co., of Manchester, are at present the principal people connected with this mine; but its original promoter, and one of the original directors, was Mr. William Martin, of Stoke, in the Potteries, a gentleman well known as an untiring promoter of various mining companies. Mr. Martin's connection with Trelogan has, I believe, now ceased, but the last concern he has brought out—the Mold Consolidated, comprising the old Cat Hole and Gwern-y-Mynydd Mines—shows that he is nothing daunted by his failure at Trelogan, for the Cat Hole and Gwern-y-Mynydd are certainly infinitely heavier and more dangerous mines to tackle than even Trelogan. South-east of Trelogan, towards Holywell, we come across several small mines worked by sharebrokers on the London Mining Market and their connections. There is not very much doing at these mines now, nor is

there much doing about Holywell. At Halkyn, the Halkyn Deep Level has passed to Messar. Taylor from the bands of Mrs. Crockiord, by whom, street), it has been working unsuccessfully for, I should think, fally 20 years. In Messre. Taylor's hands, with the skill and energy they will bring to bear on it, it is confidently hoped that this ground may at last prove as successfull as had always been predicted by the old miners of the district, we come to another heavy old mine, the Havane Mars. which, like Trelogan, has been started by a very respectable company of amsteur miners, who have spent their capital—some 25,000.—In doing precisely nothing. I use the word "doing" advisedly, because, although they have done to think the precisely nothing. I use the word "doing" advisedly, because, although they have done to think, they certainly have learned so menting. They have learned so think, and treated the information as amateur miners—"warm and young."—are put to treat all predential connects. The extent of the water very little doubt they were told it, and treated the information as amateur miners—"warm and young."—are put to treat all pred in the hadre, is hopedessly unable to keep the water in wet weather in a shaft only 70 yards (35 fma) deep. The fact is that at great croes-joint comes into the violi from the fact that the 80 in years and the start of the predential connects of the water was the start of the predential connects of the water in wet weather this catches all the water, and brings it had then at Miners at his surface water is carried off by the deep Pai level, whereas at Hendre no adlt is possible. Hendre has been a very rich mine, but at the engine-shaft the best or ground has, probably, been unbottomed by the lower (western) limestone coming in. To follow down the vein out and of the probably the probably and the probably have probably been unbottomed by the lower (western) limestone coming in. To follow down the vein out and the active the probably have probably here probably here probably here pro

years of struggle with difficulties, foreseen and unforeseen, which mines of this class have inevitably to encounter.

Some few years ago, when lead ores were some pounds per ton higher than they are now, and when, consequently, mines of this class were more tempting, the ground was very nearly taken up by the Holywell lead smelting firms, who, of course, have a great interest in maintaining lead mining in their own district; and, in fact, I believe the matter was only broken off by the determination of Mr. Wm. Keates not to give a higher royalty than 1-15th. All miners owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Keates for taking up this position firmly, for 1-15th is a high royalty for such mines as Gwern-y-Mynydd and Cat Hole: in Cornwall they would be readily let at 1-24th royalty. I regret to say the present party, while getting the mines for 1-15th for the first half of the term, have agreed to pay 1-12th for the latter half. If this had been reversed, there would have been some sense in the arrangement; for, supposing the mines to succeed so far as to continue working, the large returns will be during the latter half of the lease.

To the west of Cat Hole, a small mine is working by the Trelogan party, called GLAN ALUN, in which a good shoot of lead ore has been in course of being opened out on for the last few months or so. A few weeks

TABL

The mand of or we and op steel, for we and op steel, for we and op steel, on the covery scatter as promise translation of vasa souther of Michael of Micha

The abun by st in at in are if the it foun The acc in bush bush 10 t

ago a slide came across the vein, and temporarily cut out the ore; but the vien has again recovered itself, and is now almost as good as it was before it was intersected by the slide. The present end is, I understand, about 200 yards from Cat Hole boundary, so that the Glan Alan Company bave an ample scope yet in this direction.

About a mile south of the Cat Hole and Gwern-y-Mynydd run, we come to Maes-y-Safn, a mine which was formerly worked, with considerable success, by a local party—the Messrs. Lewis—but which, on the expiration of Messrs. Lewis's lease, about four years ago, was offered by the Marquis of Westminster to Messrs. Taylor, who have since worked it. Pending the putting up of a new eagine, which is now in course of erection, the development of the bottom of this mine, where there is a very rich and regular pipe of ore, is partially in abeyance. Between this and Minera there is no profitable mine, I believe, working at present.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Aug. 3.—The Coal and Iron Trades here are good, the stocks of both being small; the vend of steam coals from Northumberland is at present very large, most of the collieries being at fall work, and doing their utmost. The strike at the Cramlington and Shank House Collieries still continues, with little prospect of terminating. It is, indeed, a complete "lock-out," as the owners are assisted and indemnified for any loss by the Steam Coal Association, and the men are upheld by their Union; so that if both parties are properly supported by their backers the strike may continue for an indefinite period. It is, therefore, much to be regretted that such a strike should have occurred; and, after all, the dispute does not appear to have any grave question involved in it, as the whole amount asked by the men as an advance is 3d. per day. It is to be hoped that some means will shortly be devised to put an end to the strike, as it is a serious matter for the Miners' Union to saddle themselves with the support of 500 men and boys, and also for the Coalowners to barden themselves with heavy expenses, with no advantage to expect for either party. The stocks of pig-iron held in the Cleveland district at the end of the half-year—that is, Jane 30—was less by 12,000 tons than that held the half-year preceding. The make is still rapidly increasing, and before the end of the present half-year a considerable number of additional furnaces will be in blast. A very large quantity of iron ore has been worked lately to meet the demand for the new furnaces. The prices quoted by the Ironmasters' Association are—No. 1, 53s.; No. 2, 52s.; No. 3, 50s.; No. 4 and mottled, 48s., &c. On the whole, the Coal and Iron Trades in the North are in a most healthy and prosperous state, and the prospect for the autumn and winter is most encouraging, as stocks of all kinds are low, and a brisk 48s., &c. On the whole, the Coal and Iron Trades in the North are in a most healthy and prosperous state, and the prospect for the autumn and winter is most encouraging, as stocks of all kinds are low, and a brisk demand, with good prices, may be expected for all the staples of the district. The Tyne Coal Company are proceeding vigorously with their important operations, but we have nothing new to report respecting these works Deep sinking at the Felling Colliery still proceeds, and a depth of about 35 fathoms, or 70 yards, has now been reached below the Low Main seam. One coal seam has been passed through 2 ft. 6 in. in thickness, but a better seam is expected shortly. This is, we believe, the first sinking that has been made below the Low Main seam in the Lower Tyne district, and its success will be most important to the whole district.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

AUG. 3.—There is a degree of improvement in the demand for Finished Iron, both for home consumption and for export. Prices are firm, and stocks are low, and any decided recovery of the general trade of the country would, probably, soon give an impulse to the demand for iron. On the whole, the trade may be reported as improving, and its prospects brighter. The revival of the American demand would soon make the iron trade brisk. The Hardware Trades share the improvement which has been manifested in the iron trade. For the last three months the orders received by the merchants and factors have been reduced to a very small amount, but within the last week or fortnight a decided reaction has set in. At present the indents are of small amount, and a long sheet only orders received by the merchants and factors have been reduced to a very small amount, but within the last week or fortnight a decided reaction has set in. At present the indents are of small amount, and a long sheet only makes a small total; but there is a very distinct recovery, which, it is hoped, may be regarded as the turn of the tide. The West India and South American orders are improving, and the Australian orders are tolerably good, but the East India trade is completely paralysed. There are also signs of a recovery in the trade with the North American States, and the Canadian orders are coming in fairly. The nailers have been on strike, but have resumed work on their demands having been acceded to. The glass-cutters are on strike at a number of works in Dudley and Stourbridge and the intervening neighbourhood. The cause of this suspension of works is that a Mr. Long, who takes out work for a number of masters, employs a greater number of apprentices than the men approve of, and the strike is against every master who lets out work to Mr. Long.

Mesers. Carpenter and Tildesley, lock and curry-comb manufacturers, of Willenhall, near Wolverhampton, have obtained a first-class certificate for locks and curry-combs, at the Exhibition at Dunedin, in New Zealand. In the case of over-winding at Pelsall, noticed last week, the engineman, Benton, has been committed for trial on the charge of manslaughter, both by the coroner and the magistrates. It was stated before the magistrates that when the accident occurred the prisoner had been in charge of the engine for twenty-four hours without cessation. There can be no wonder at the occurrence of accidents with such a strain upon human endurance. It was also given in evidence that three skips, not containing men, had recently been drawn over the pulley. The magistrates, whilst fully compelled to commit Benton, expressed sympathy for him, and he was admitted to bail.

An important case under the Mines Inspection Act came before the

was admitted to bail.

An important case under the Mines Inspection Act came before the stipendiary magistrate, Mr. T. Spooner, at Wolverhampton, on Wednesday last. Mr. Martin Baldwin, proprietor of the Wallbuts Colliery, near Bilston, was summoned by Mr. Baker, Inspector of Mines, for having neglected properly to secure the mouths of eight pit-shafts, which had ceased to be used. Mr. Baker visited the colliery on the 24th of June, and found eight shafts either improperly fenced or without any fencing at all. He gave notice of their state to Mr. Baldwin, and on visiting the colliery in a month found that all had been fenced but two. Mr. Pugh, Mr. Baldwin's manager, said that they kept five men, whose sole duty it was to see that the pit-shafts were properly protected, but the children of the locality were so destructive that it was impossible to keep the fences good. Mr. Spooner said the fences must be maintained, and fined the defendant for different pits a total of 30£ and costs.

locality were so destructive that it was impossible to keep the tences good. Mr. Spooner said the fences must be maintained, and fined the defendant for different pits a total of 30% and costs.

The reports of the directors of a number of local trading companies have been issued, and they are almost all favourable. The Birmingham Joint-Stock Banking Company, which was the first limited banking company established, after being in existence for three years and a half, pays a dividend at the rate of 20 per cent., and has a guarantee fund of 150,000%, which is invested in Government securities or railway debentures. The deposit and current accounts amount to nearly a million. This company took to Attwoods and Spooner's Bank, paying the shareholders 11s. 3d. in 1%. The Midland Wagon Company pays a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent.

at the rate of 15 per cent.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE, YORKSHIRE, ANDLANCASHIRE,

AUG. 3.—The Iron Trade, though not active, is steady, and prices are well maintained, particularly for the best brands of manufactured iron. There is an absence of speculation, and merchants appear to be purchasing to meet immediate requirements. Railway iron is in good request, and plates for shipbuilding are better enquired for. There has been an improvement in the Cleveland iron trade, and manufacturers are keeping their works on full time. The demand for shipments is brisk, and the local trade has also much improved. The Indian markets are taking large supplies of Yorkshire iron for railways. At length the new branch of the Midland Railway, which is to form a direct communication with Sheffield, has been begun, and shafts are being sunk for a tunnel in the neighbourhood of Norton. A considerable tract of mineral ground in the vicinity of the line has changed hands since the Bill was obtained, and as neighbourhood of Norton. A considerable tract of mineral ground in the vicinity of the line has changed hands since the Bill was obtained, and as soon as the line is commenced one or two large works will be commenced under the limited liability principle. The new works of Messrs. Fry, Janson, and Co., of Darlington, are nearly completed, and in a few weeks they will be in full working operation.

The Coal Trade is improving throughout these counties, and a better enquiry for hard and house coals has been made for the London markets. The export trade has also improved. The coke trade is also brisk, and, though the use of coke has been almost abandoned in locomotives, the enquiry still keeps brisk.

still keeps brisk. A meeting of miners' delegates attached to "lodges" in Lancashire and Yorkshire was held near Ashton, on Tuesday, when it was resolved to de-

mand an advance of 2d, in 1s, on the present rate of wages. It was stated that a large number of the colliery owners had expressed themselves in favour of a rise. The demand will be presented on the 18th inst., and an aggregate meeting of colliers will be held at Hollingworth Lake on the 19th. It is expected that 20,000 men will be present. Of the Derbyshire lead mines nothing is doing of any importance, except at Mill Dam, and last Saturday some large specimens of ore from the mine were exhibited in one of the windows of a Sheffield newspaper. This is making too much of a show. If the shareholders have such a good thing they will not be so desirous to publish it to the world.

good thing they will not be so desirous to publish it to the world.

The local stock markets have been dull, and prices generally lower.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

Aug. 3.—The staple_trades of the district show an average degree of vitality, and at both the iron and coal works there is ample employment for all the hands that can be procured. Ironmasters complain more of the scarcity of men than of orders, and, in fact, the demand for many descriptions of iron is such that the requirements of buyers cannot be supplied as soon as desired. This is to be attributed, in a great measure, to the reduced make and the shortness of hands, for if men were plentiful, and the weather not so oppressively hot, the demand could be met without difficulty. Fortunately, the temperature has been a little cooler during the last few days, and the puddlers are able to stand the fire for a longer time. In tin-plates the same state of things prevails as reported last week, and very few sales have been effected, owing to the determination of makers to hold out for the full advance. The steam coal proprietors are fairly off for orders, and they are doing an increased export business; still there is no great activity evinced. House coal commands a moderate coasting sale, but the home demand is so limited that many of the colleiries are on short time. Coke for ironwork purposes is in fair request, and the patent fuel shipments to foreign markets are considerable.

A company has been formed for the purchase of the Llanharry mineral estate from Mr. John Bethell, the brother of Lord Westbary. Mr. Bethell has expended a large capital in developing the property, and several seams of coal and deposite of iron or have already beau discovered, and and deposite of iron or have already beau discovered, and and account of the coal and deposite of iron or have already beau discovered.

estate from Mr. John Betnell, the brother of Lord Westodary. Mr. Betnell has expended a large capital in developing the property, and several seams of coal and deposits of iron ore have already been discovered; and, as a proof of his confidence in the value of the property, Mr. Bethell has agreed to take four-fifths of the purchase-money in shares.

A cargo of iron ore from Bons, Algeria, has just been imported at Newport, being the first cargo ever brought to South Wales from that country. The result of the trial of the ore will be duly recorded in the Mining Journal.

country. The result of the trial of the ore will be duly recorded in t Mining Journal.

A public dinner was given to the directors of the Alexandra (Newpo

A public dinner was given to the directors of the Alexandra (Newport)
Docks, at the King's Head, Newport, on Thursday,—Lord Tredegar, Mr.
Crawshay Bailey, M.P., Mr. Thomas Brown, Mr. John Lawrence, Mr.
James Brown, Mr. G. W. Jones, Mr. William Williams, Mr. Gratrex,
Mr. Rhodes, Mr. Alexander Bassett, C.E., and many other gentlemen
connected with the iron and coal trades of the district were present. Mr.
Crawshay Bailey stated in the course of some remarks which he made
that he had had an application to sink to the lower measures on his property at Aberbeeg, and the quantity of unworked coal in Monmouthshire
was no less than two thousand eight hundred million tons. Mr. Thos.
Brown, in returning thanks as one of the directors of the new dock, said
he believed both the old and new docks would ultimately be profitable
undertakings. Although he had left Ebbw Vale four years ago, he had
again become connected with these extensive works, as well as with another coal property in the county, of about 1500 acres. He referred to the
almost unlimited resources of the district for the production of coal and
iron, and he remarked that he had discovered a valuable shale on Mr.
Bailey's property, near Blaina, which was abundant in paraffin. Lord
Tredegar has subscribed 150,000?. to the new docks, the Great Western
Company 50,000?. The authorised capital is 600,000?., and the balance
of 330,000!. will, no doubt, be readily subscribed by the public.

The Llacelly Railway Company half-yearly meeting was held at Radley's Hotel, on Thursday, Mr. Biddigh in the chair. The record stated that the ear-

of 330,000., will, no doubt, be readily subscribed by the public.

The Llanelly Railway Company half-yearly meeting was held at Radley's Hotel, on Thursday, Mr. Biddulph in the chair. The report stated that the earnings for the half-year ending June 30 amounted to 17,9921.; the working expenses, inclusive of the hire and purchase of wagons, 98281., showing an increase of 10261, in the receipts over the corresponding half-year, and of e451, in the working expenses. The available balance was \$3831., to which was added \$5021, brought forward from the previous half-year, making a total of 88651. After payment of interest and rent of the Vale of Yowy a surplus remained of \$12581., applicable as follows:—5 per cent, on the A preference stock and B preference shores, leaving for the ordinary stock 33931, out of which a dividend was recommended at the rate of 3½ per cent, per annum, leaving a balance of 1921, to be carried forward. The report was adopted, and the dividend declared, being 15s. per cent, more than for the corresponding half-year.

His Imperial Highness, Prince Napoleon, during his tour in South Wales, visited Messrs. Insole and Son's colliery, Rhondda Valley. The Prince made a minute examination of the workings, and he appeared to be greatly pleased with his violi. The Monmouthshire Iron and Coalmasters' School Association annual meeting was held at the Town Hall, Newport, on Monday. The Lord Bishop of Llandard presided; 320 competed for prizes this year, and the examiners stated that the children showed greater proficiency in the various branches of education than at any previous examination. The association is supported by the voluntary contributions of the iron and coalmasters, and others who take an interest in the progress of education among the mining population of the county.

The Tredegar Colliery Explosion—Verdict of the Landard for the county.

nong the mining population of the county.

THE TREDEGAR COLLIERY EXPLOSION—VERDICT OF THE JURY. THE TREDEGAR COLLIERY EXPLOSION—VERDICT OF THE JURY.—
Mr. J. Marsden, one of the jury at the recent inquest at Tredegar, has addressed a letter to the papers defending the conclusion arrived at by the jury. He asserts that the verdict was read over and explained to all the jury, that the coroner afterwards stated distinctly that it amounted to a verdict of manslaughter against Mr. Bevan, and that, having heard these explanations, 12 out of the 15 jurymen agreed to the verdict. As reported last week, 5 out of the 12 have since denied that they properly understood the effect of the verdict; but Mr. Marsden maintains that this was an afterthought, brought about by certain influences being brought to bear upon them; and, in fact, he goes as far as to state that a system of persecution was adopted by the Tredegar Company's chief officials, which cannot be too strongly condemned. Evidently the matter requires farther investigation.

atter requires further investigation.

The arrivals at Swansea include—the Auguste, from Nante, with 65 tons The arrivals at Swansea include—the Auguste, from Nante, with 65 tons irron ore, for Thompson; the Bapld, from Huella, with 170 tons of copper ore, to order; the Sarah, from Antwerp, with 20 tons of bar-iron, for Forrester; the James Brook, from Isbon, with 50 tons of silver ore, for Diliwayn; the Pacquebot de Brest, from Cherburg, with 112 tons of Iron ore, for Crawshay; the Hercules, from Caldera, with 20 tons of copper regulus, for H. Bath and Co.; the Arsvenir, from Dunkirk, with tons of iron ore, for R. Cowell; the Victoria, from Rouen, with 60 tons of copper ore, or J. Stephens; the Norman, from Palermo, with 176 tons of copper ore and 171 tons lead ore, for H. Bath and Co.; the Catherine, from Bilbon, with 150 tons of iron ore, or W. H. Tucker; the Melanie, from Bordeaux, with 140 tons of iron ore, for R. Cowell.

THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION .- No. I.

The employment of electricity as an agent for effecting the ignition of gunpowder has been for upwards of a century the subject of patient investigation, and Messrs. Siemens Brothers have now on view at the investigation, and Messrs. Siemens Brothers have now on view at the Exhibition an interesting machine which performs this operation, either by firing guns or exploding mines by means of electrical fuses. A few words on this important subject may be interesting. At first Franklin, and then Priestly, made some experiments in this direction, the result in each case having been favourable; but no real progress can be said to have been actually made until after the discovery of the cally and the construction of Veltz's nile. In 1822 calls can be said to have been actually made until after the discovery of the galvanic battery, and the construction of Volta's pile. In 1832, galvanic electricity was applied to purposes of explosion by the French military engineers, and later on, some important blasting operations, were successfully performed by its agency, amongst which may be mentioned the destruction of the Round-down Cliffs near Dover, and the operations on the wreck of the unfortunate "Royal George," &c. It need hardly be observed that the employment of galvanic currents for the imition of gangoryder, presents, areas advantages over the old It need hardly be observed that the employment of galvanic currents for the ignition of gunpowder presents great advantages over the old system of slow fuses, but its application is, nevertheless, attended with some uncertainty, as well as a good deal of trouble in the main-tenance of the battery, which defects are, however, not found to exist when frictional electricity is employed, the latter being, besides, the when frictional electricity is employed, the latter being, besides, the most commodious, as well as the surest in its action. In the apparatus used by the Baron von Ebner, in Austria—a specimen of which is also exhibited by Messrs. Siemen—the electricity is generated by the friction of two circular discs of vulcanite against leather cushions, upon which a surface of amalgam is spread; but a still more complete machine, giving double the effect, and being much less expensive, is that constructed by M. Bornhardt, and which is the one first alluded to. It consists of a single plate of vulcanite, rubbed by a cushion of fiv. by which arrangement important advantages are obtained. This description of machine is preferred in Germany to all other kinds, whereas in this country induction currents are mostly used. Professor Abel, moreover, who has done much to the solution of the problem, has constructed a fuse of sub-phosphide and sub-sulphide of copper with chlorate of potassa, which is found to be the most delicate and explosive. chlorate of potassa, which is found to be the most delicate and explosive. He explodes this mostly with the current of a magneto-electric machine, which he prefers to a frictional machine on account of its being less liable to derangement through dampness and other disturbing causes. It

may be properly observed, however, that whichever system he adopted, the benefits are inestimable, when compared with the all method of slow matches and regular burning fuses, saving for instance, in a practical point of view, both time and labour, and frequently the lives of the workmen also; whilst Mr. Robert Maller experiments upon the transit velocity of earthquakes, made in the neighbourhood of quarries, and blasted by means of electrical fuse, have already proved how valuable the system is, if merely regarded from a scientific stand-point alone.

Another invention in the Exhibition, which is also worthy of particular notice, in a mining point of view, is Mr. F. N. Gisbornés plan of Mining Signals, by the use of which the engineer, banksman and hanger-on are practically within easy speaking distance, saving thereby, for one thing, much time in the working of the mine. In the banksman and hanger-on are each provided with a communicator and indicator, all of which instruments are connected by an electric cable, which is thoroughly protected from damage, and these, together with a small and simple galvanic battery, complete the apparatus. Communication between each of the parties alluded to can be instantated at the lower end of an incline is enabled to make use of the engine-goously effected, and there is the further advantage that the attendant at the lower end of an incline is enabled to make use of the engine-goously effected, and there is the further advantage that the attendant at the lower end of an incline is enabled to make use of the engine-goously effected, and there is the further advantage that the attendant at the lower end of an incline is enabled to make use of the engine-goously effected, and there is the further advantage that the attendant at the lower end of an incline is enabled to make use of the engine-goously effected, and there is the further advantage that the attendant is the lower end of an incline is enabled to make use of the engine proved of, and appears to be about the best ada

MANUFACTURE OF COMPRESSED PEAT FUEL

MANUFACTURE OF COMPRESSED PEAT FUEL.

At the meeting of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers at Dublin, a very interesting paper, by Mr. C. Hodson, of Portarlington, was read on Wednesday. Improvements in the ordinary mode of preparing peat fuel have attracted much attention for many years. The chief difficulty lay in drying the wet turf taken from the bog. A system which had in it all the elements of success was proposed by Groynell and others about fifteen years ago. Their idea was to cut turf in the ordinary way, and to air dry it to the extent possible during the summer; then to grind it and complete its desiccation whilst in a state of powder, and subsequently to compress it in a machine provided with a reciprocating ram, and several moulds capable of being brought successively under the ram. A beautiful sample of hard fuel was thus obtained; but the quantity made was limited to samples, the machine being complicated. The practical difficulties which beset all early attempts in the manufacture of peat into fuel have now, however, been overcome by the system of machine for the complex of the practical power of the practical properties and the practical properties which beset all early attempts in the manufacture of peat into fuel have now, however, been overcome by the system of machine. difficulties which beset all early attempts in the manufacture of peat into fuel have now, however, been overcome by the system of machinery now employed at the Derrylea Peat Works. The system in us at these works is based on the principle that the drying of the peat is the main difficulty of the manufacture, and this is accomplished by operating continually on the surfaces of disintegrated peat instead of on compact sods or blocks, and then using compression only as a means to render the already prepared peat transportable and marketable. The plan of obtaining the peat from the bog by successive harrowings and scrapings forms also a part of this system of drying by their surfaces. by their surfaces.

by their surfaces.

With regard to the apparatus used at the works, they consist of a railway formed of 36lb. rails, well fitted at the joints, running along the centre of the drained piece of bog. It is laid on aleepers of native timber, and carries an eight ton locomotive. On these rails run a six-wheeled truck, across which, and reaching the entire width of the drained grounds, lies a square box lattice girder, which is formed of half inch iron at the corners of each of the four latticed sides, being one and a half inch by \(\frac{1}{2}\) inch iron, with two feet spaces. It is six feet square at the centre where it rests on the waggon, and tapers to one foot square at each end, and is assisted perpendicularly and

of half inch iron at the corners of each of the four latticed sids, being one and a half inch by \$\frac{1}{2}\$ inch iron, with two feet spaces. It is is feet square at the centre where it rests on the waggon, and tapes to one foot square at each end, and is assisted perpendicularly and laterally by wire rope stays set in taut. This apparatus is propelled by the locomotive at the rate of about four miles an hour, with its great arms stretching over the bog at each side to the distance of nearly 150 feet and to it are attached ten harrows, each six feet square, which, by repeatedly passing over the ground, scarifyit, and pulverise the surface to a depth of from one to two inches. The operation is performed during any moderately fine weather in the mornings and during the day. The light-powdered surface, which readily dries to a certain extent, is wheeled to the road by men and waggoned into the works for manufacture. In dry weather the upper surface of the bog, thoroughly drained as it is, will always contain much less water, perhaps less than half what the general mass retains, and as by this mode of operation a fresh upper surface is being daily exposed, it follows that peat in the most favourable state for drying is being constantly operated on. As soon as the harrowing begins rapid drying takes place, and a very large portion of the water which is not removed by drainage is evaporated by a few hours' exposur. The mull, when waggoned into the factory, is generally found to consist of about 40 per cent. peat, and 60 per cent. water. Bog in it natural state consists of 90 parts water, and 10 peat. When drained as described, after some hours of an average dry day, it consists of 60 parts water and 40 parts peat. At Derrylea, the cult artificial heat used is that obtained from the waste steam of the compressing engines, and the smoke and gases of the boiler first partificial heat used is that obtained from the water steam of the compressive motion by machinery. The drying kiln consists of brick, roofed with tiles.

which are formed at each stroke of the saw. Each block in transits remains one minute under pressure, and the quality of the conpressed peat as fuel is further improved by its being made to pass along an open shute continued from the end of the tube some 300 feet from the machine to the store or waggon, without rupturing the continuous cylindrical bar in which the peat issues from the machine. Peat thus prepared is, it is claimed, thoroughly freed from moisture, and well adapted for the boilers of stationary engines, and for brewer work, and has found a ready sale for household purposes, its gual cleanliness and freedom from smoke being a strong recommendation. A very good gas is made by using one-third of Cannel coal and two thirds of this compressed peat, but probably from its application to the manufacture of iron the most useful results will yet be derived. [An abstract of the important discussion which followed the realing of the paper will be given in next week's Journal.]

BLAST-FURNACES.—Mr. C. Attwood, of Tow Law Ironworks, has pa-nted the use of condensing-chambers at the top of biast-furnaces to consense and re-wer the zinc contained in the iron ore, and which would otherwise be blown fine to tunnel-head, and lost in the surrounding atmosphere.

PROPELLING TRAINS ON RAILWAYS.—Mr. Thomas Moy, of Ciffording Inn, mechanical draftsman, provisionally specified an invention which has for its wife the propulsion of trams on railways by means of the mutual action and results.

ngton, ode of

st of a

dth of

It is

gs and ries to

rancial
e comto pass
00 feet
ine conine.
oisture,

s great dation. ad two-tion to ived.— reading

has or railers, and rails or bars, with undulating

THE COAL TRADE.

SUMMERT OF COAL PRODUCE OF THE UNITED KIN	GDOM FOR	180
Northumberianc	23,248,367	
Cumberland	1,380,795	
Yorkshire	8,809,600	
- t - binn	4,470,750	
an all amanifely assessment and an arrangement of the second	796,700	
# 1	890,500	
	754,000	
O. Fredshire and Worcestershire	11,459,851	
Y	11,530,000	
CI	822,750	
	1,150,000	
Classestershire, Somersetshire, and Devonshire	1,950,000	
Monmonthshire	4,028,500	
Coath Wales	6,948,000	
North Wales	1,987,060	
Soutland	12,400,000	
Ireland	125,000	
Total produce of the United Kingdom	92,787,873	

Town Learning		
TABLE SHOWING THE INCREASE IN NUMBER OF	COLLIERIES	SINCE 1853
Wombumberland	. 225	289
Camberland	. 23	
Campiro		
	. 000	379
Yorkshire	. 276	
Derbyshire	. 123	184
Leicesterahiro	. 11	
Warwickshiro	. 15	16
Warwickshire	. 17	21
South Staffordshire and Worcestersh're	. 393	
South Stanordshire and Wordestelland	. 48	
Shropshire Glogo-stershire and Somersetshire	. 85	
Glonoustershire and Somersetshire	. 2	
Devoushire		
Pembrokeshire		
Carmarthenshire	. 41	
Giamorganshire	100	
Giamorganshire and Monmouthshire	. 186	
Fintshire	. 30	
Denbighshire	. 25	***
Anglesea	. 5	
Tangrigh TO	. 103	
Avrahire	. 78	
Fifeshire	. 34	
Clackmannan	. 8	
Haddingtonshire	. 11	
Edinbarghabire	. 11	
Linlithgowshire	. 15	
Stirlingshire	. 34	
Dumbartonshire	. 11	
Other counties	. 13	
Instand		73

THE AMERICAN IRON TRADE OF THE FUTURE.

Total 2397 3268

THE AMERICAN IRON TRADE OF THE FUTURE.

The proper development of the Iron industry of the United State demands a steady and abundant supply of first-class charcoal metal suitable for working into car wheels, boiler-plate, &c., and for the vast present and prospective requirements of the steel-maker in the departments of cast steel, puddled steel, and, above all, for use in the Bessemer or Pneumatic converter. The relative quantity of charcoal to mineral coal iron produced in the United States has decreased with the increasing production of the vast anthracite furnaces of Eastern Pennsylvania, and with the discovery of pure bituminous coal in Ohio, while scores of charcoal furnaces, exitered through the Eastern States, have gone out of blast through the appreciation in the value of timber lands, caused by the demand that has spring up for fuel for other purposes, through the building of ways of internal communication and the demand for surface for agricultural use. These causes are year by year making the Eastern States less suitable for a large charcoal-iron production. Where, therefore, are our manufactures in the early future to look for their supply of this necessary raw material? England sends to Sweden, Norway, Russia, and Vova Scotia for large the states and the carmon content of the part of the pa

ar best brands.

If we follow around the same northern isothermal zone, in which these laws follows around the same northern isothermal zone, in which these laws a region designated If we follow around the same northern isothermal zone, in which these countries are located, we reach upon our great lakes a region designated by nature in the most extaordinary manner as our future domestic source of vast amount of excellent charcoal iron. The belt of country along the sothern shore of Lake Superior, extending 40 to 60 miles into the States of Michigan and Wisconsin, is one of the richest mineral regions on the globe. A district producing copper on the North already sends to market annually some 16,000 tons of the metal—a region producing, with arguniferous galena and sulphide of copper, silver and gold, is in process of development southwand of this copper belt; while from Lake Monistique, in Schoolcraft County, to a point as far west as the Penokee iron range, 100 miles west of Ontonagon, are found immense deposits of iron ore of all varieties common in igneous rocks, magnetic oxide, red hematite, brown hematite, as well as the water-formed bog ore. One-eighth of all the iron made in the entire United States is dug from the mines of Marquette County, and yet ten years ago a piece of Lake Superior iron was a curically to most of our practical metallurgists. With the completion of the Sault St. Marie Canal, which was opened ten years ago this month, the projects for developing the iron ore trade assumed a definite shape. The law tons of mineral that had been carted around the portage at the mouth of the lake had proven its value, and the first year saw 1445 tons sent away for smelting.

The enlargement of the trade has since been steady and rapid, until

If the lake had proven its value, and the first year say for smelting.

The enlargement of the trade has since been steady and rapid, until in 1864 there were exported 235,123 tons, making a total of 834,534 tons, which would represent upwards of 500,000 tons of cast-iron. The development of the manufacture of pig from charcoal, in the county of Marquette, has been even more remarkable, as the difficulties to be encountered in building large structures, erecting new machinery, and collecting necessary labour in a distant and hyperborean region are numerous and strious.

necessary labour in a distant and hyperborean region are numerous and serious.

The earliest iron made was produced directly from the ore in what is known as the Catalan Forge. This manufacture was commenced in 1847, by Everett and Jackson, at the Jackson Forge. After it followed the Marquette Forge, then the Collinsville Forge, and lastly the Forestville Forge, all in the same vicinity, near Marquette. They made iron with more or less success for a few years, but are now in ruins, or so greatly dilapted that much time would be required to repair them. The production of pig-iron from charcoal commenced at the Pioneer Works, near the Jackson Mine, 1858; 1627 tons were sent to market that year. This manufacture has increased by the erection of new furnaces, until at present the Pioneer, the Collinsville, the Forrestville, the Morgan, the Northern, and the Greenwood Furnaces are in activity.

In the manufacture of pig-iron we find in Marquette county the metallargic traditions and customs of New England predominating. The iron-workers have migrated westward as nearly as possible on the line of their own parallel attitude. Pennsylvania has comparatively few representatives either among those who furnish capital or those who furnish skill. The furnaces are all charcoal, driven in some cases by water, which is abmaint, and can be used during the severest winter—and in some cases by steam—taking the gas from the furnace for fuel. The blast is driven in £2 bs, pressure per source inch. and at a temperature of 620° Fahr.

e furnaces are all charcoal, driven in some cases maint, and can be used during the severest winter—and in some cases steam—taking the gas from the furnace for fuel. The blast is driven at 21 lbs. pressure per square inch, and at a temperature of 620° Fahr. In charcoal is made almost entirely in kilns 25 to 30 ft. in diameter, and is 30 ft. high, shaped like a straw bee-hive, and capable of burning 30 docords in 17 days; 20 to 25 of these kilns are required for each furnace, at they are scattered through the forest in the neighbourhood of the 25 to 30 ft. 1 and they are scattered through the forest in the neighbourhood of the

heavy timber.

Maple and birch, with some hemlock, are the woods charrred—2½ cords are found to produce 100 bushels. Charcoal is now being delivered at the furnace at 11c, per bushel, by contract. The flux used is a limestone found near the railroad, and which does not cost over 35c. per ton of iron. The ore produces from 55 to 65 per cent., a soft hematite from the Jacksea Mine being the favourite mineral of all the smelters. It requires 125 bushels of charcoal to reduce 1 ton of iron, and the furnaces produce from 10 to 18 tons in 24 hours. The cost of making iron is now about \$30 per ton, but it is asserted that under the most favourable circumstances iron has been made at \$14 per ton; and contracts have been entered upon for its manufacture by farnace owners with their managers at \$16 50c, per

ton delivered on board at Marquette. The foregoing facts will enable anyone familiar with the iron business to judge the relative advantages of the region under discussion as a locality for the production of pig-iron.

The future of the manufacture is encouraging, and in case the internal revenue taxes, joined with an inadequate tariff, do not force the business across the Atlantic, it will develope even more rapidly in the future than in the past. Land, from which may be cut an average of 50 cords of wood per acre, may be bought at from \$2.50 to \$4 per acre in hundreds of places along the shore of the lakes. There are already two competing lines of railway leading from the mines to the lakes. The lakes are free to all navigators who may desire to carry ore, and in five years there will be from twelve to fifteeen mining companies competing for the market. This combination of circumstances will secure the delivery of ores at any point on the shore of the lakes that may be selected, at rates most advantageous to the manufacturer, while the various increasing uses for charcoal-iron will always cause an ample demand for the product of his furnace.

The iron reads is now conversed by week a coal-histing of imposts on

The iron trade is now oppressed by such a combination of imposts on metal of foreign and domestic production that the future seems gloomy enough for every one connected with the business; but if we could hope from our Government for one-half the care and protection given by England to her manufactures of iron and steel, during a period one-half as long as was necessary to develope her works properly, results of an extraordinary character would ensue. A careful study of the vast natural resources of Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania, and a comparison with the iron-making facilities of Great Britain, show that we would be able to supply our home consumption at rates unprecedentedly low, and at the same time sell our iron and our steel in all the markets of the world—even to the artizans of Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Sheffield.

ROBERT H. LAMBORN,

Detroit, Mich.

Secretary of American Iron and Steam Association.

VENTILATING MACHINES AND FURNACES

VENTILATING MACHINES AND FURNACES.

The methods of ventilating the workings of mines fall primarily into two classes, those in which mechanical agents are employed, and those where heat alone is used for setting up a current. The former class is again divisible into machines used for compressing and those for exhausting the air, the latter kind being employed almost to the exclusion of the former. In furnace ventilation, of course, the action is always an exhausting one. In the newly-invented coal-cutting machines, compressed air of from 2½ to 3 atmospheres pressure is employed as the driving power; this may prove a great incidental advantage to the process, as the air escaping from the cylinder will aid the ventilation, and will also serve to cool the workings by the absorption of heat consequent on its expansion. The use of mechanical ventilators is, in England, generally confined to supplying fresh air to a single level, the whole of the workings of a large mine being but rarely dependent upon a machine for a constant circulation; they are, however, more used in the collieries of the North of France and Belgium, where pneumatic engines of considerable size and power are commonly seen. The great ventilating agent employed in English collieries is the underground furnace, which can be made sufficiently large for the requirements of the most extended workings. Permanent furnaces at the top of the upcast pits were formerly employed to a certain extent, but are now rarely seen.

Alr Pump of the Harz (Harzer Wetter Satz).—This contri-

to a certain extent, but are now rarely seen.

AIR PUMP OF THE HARZ (HARZER WETTER SATZ).—This contrivance is employed in Cornwall and in the German mines for ventilating the ends of levels, and other places where the air is stagnant, by exhaustion; as it is usually of but small size, and requiring little power, it is generally attached to the rod of the pumping engine. It consists of a wooden box of a square section, open below and closed at the top, attached by a wrought-iron rod to a cross arm projecting at right angles from the main pump rod, by which it is moved up and down in an outer case of a similar shape partly filled with water. A pipe in communication with the level to be ventilated passes up through the bottom of the outer box to within a short distance of the top. It is covered with a plain clack or valve, opening outwards; two similar the bottom of the outer box to within a short distance of the top. It is covered with a plain clack or valve, opening outwards; two similar valves are fixed to the top cover of the inner box. As the rod ascends, a partial vacuum is established within the box, as communication with the outer air is prevented by the water-joint, and the top valves are kept closed by the pressure of the external air; the valve on the pipe inside therefore opens, and the air from the workings flows in until the change of stroke, when, by the descent of the box, the air is compressed and opens the two top valves, through which it passes freely into the atmosphere.—The same principle has been applied in Belgium to the construction of large ventilating machines for collieries. At Marihaye, near Liege, a pair of wrought-iron bells or cylinders are employed, each of 144 inches diameter and about 9 feet stroke; they are suspended by chains over guide-rollers, and are driven by a direct-acting horizontal steam engine. There are 16 suction, and an equal number of exhaust valves, which, owing to the small difference of pressure produced, require to be counterbalanced with weights, in order that they may open and shut freely at the change of the stroke. The amount of air drawn by this machine is about 11,500 cubic feet per minute.

The amount of air drawn by this machine is about 11,500 cubic feet per minute.

VENTILATING FAN USED IN THE SAXON MINES.—This fan is of the same kind of construction as that employed for blowing ironfounders' cupolas. It has five radial arms, with flat rectangular blades, which revolve about a horizontal axis within a cylindrical case or drum, having a circular aperture about 20 inches in diameter in the centre of each of the sides; the outside diameter of the fan is about 4 feet. The air taken in at the centre is discharged through a rectangular tube of 15 inches in breadth and 10 inches in height at the bottom of the drum, and is conveyed through pipes of a similar section, made of wooden planks or sheet zinc, into the forward end of the level to be ventilated. The fan is driven by a wheel 64 inches in diameter, connected by a strap with a spindle of four inches, giving 16 revolutions of the blades for one of the driving wheel. The strap is kept at a proper tension by a friction roller, attached to a board, which slides on a pair of horizontal cross timbers, an arrangement which allows the machine to be put out of work without stopping the driving wheel or disconnecting the strap in cases where it is only required to be used intermittently. By putting the central apertures in communication with the air tubes the fan can be used for establishing a circulation by exhausting the bad air. By surrounding the fan with spiral guide-plates or diffusers, the air, instead of being discharged at a useless velocity against the walls of the drum, may be led off to the discharge pipe more conveniently and economically.—Small ventilators on this principle, constructed by M. Schwamkrug, are now used in the Saxon mines; they have six arms, with blades 8½ inches square and 30 inches in diameter, and can be worked by one man at a maximum speed of from 400 to 450 revolutions per minute, with a pipe of 6 inches square; 60 cubic feet of air can be drawn in that time from a distance not exceeding a quarter of a mile. The quantity o

as they rise, scoop up a quantity of air and deliver it at the outer edges of the chamber, the volume included between two contiguous blades being somewhat less than that contained in a segment of 120° of the cylinder bounded by the curved wall. A quantity of air is, however, carried in by the cross arms from without; this is in form an irregular five-sided prism, whose bases are enclosed by those parts of two of the blades that lie between the centre and the intersection of the cross arms. of two of the blades that lie between the centre and the intersection of the cross arms, the cross pieces on one side of these blades and the cross arms on the intermediate blade of the opposite fan. The volume of this prism is, however, but little greater than that of a cylinder whose radius is equal to the length of the blade between the centre of the axis and the intersection of the cross arms with the blades of the fan. The effective volume removed by each fan per revolution, therefore, is nearly equal to that of a hollow cylinder whose longer radius is equal to the length of the blade, the smaller one being the point of intersection of the cross arms. These machines are usually made with arms 46 to 48 inches long, and about 115 to 120 inches broad. The effective volume removed per minute is equal to rather more than 25,000 cubic feet, at a pressure of from 1½ to 2 inches of water, the wheels making from 36 to 40 revolutions during that time; this requires a disposable effect of 14 steam horse-power, about one-half of which represents the useful mechanical effect.

Ventilating Furnace at Hetton Colliery, Durham. — This

VENTILATING FURNACE AT HETTON COLLIERY, DURHAM. - This VENTILATING FURNACE AT HETTON COLLIERY, DURHAM. — This is a furnace of the largest class, and it is so arranged that the amount of grate surface at work may be varied according to the necessities of ventilation. It stands in a rectangular chamber, opened in the solid coal and lined with brickwork, having a flat segmental vaulted roof. The fire-grate is level; it measures 25 feet in length, by 5 feet breadth on the bars, giving a total surface of 125 square feet. There are four pairs of feeding doors in the front longitudinal wall arranged like those of the furnaces of a marine steam boiler; other doors are placed above these for drawing air above the fire. The top of the furnace is arched in firebrick; the hinder wall is placed within two feet of the wall of the enclosing gallery; on the firing side there is a clear space of seven feet for the stokers, in addition to which there are two rectangular recesses for storing coals in the wall of the chamber, which rectangular recesses for storing coals in the wall of the chamber, which are four feet square. The upcast shaft is circular in plan, measuring nine feet in diameter, and is lined with firebrick. There are two furnaces in connexion with this pit, producing a draught of 104,000 cubic feet of air per minute at a pressure of 1 inch of water.

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

The foreign copper markets have not displayed much more animation than has prevailed on them of late. There has been scarcely anything doing either at Paris or at the Havre; on this latter market Chilian has been completely neglected. At Antwerp, Amsterdam, and Rotterdam no other purchases have been made than those necessitated by consumption. At Hamburg the article is very little sought siter, notwithstanding the low prices. At Berlin, Cologne, and Stettin the article has experienced no change in price; the article has not been very active. The advices from the Datch market are a little better; during the last few days the market has slightly revived, and about 5000 blocks of Banca tin have found purchasers at 55½ fl., and 1600 blocks at 563½ fl. Holders stand out for 56 fl. There have also been some purchases of Billiton tin; various lots, amounting together to 265 blocks, have been dealt in at 35 fl. The Paris tin market has remained without variations. At Hamburg the article has been purchased only in small lots, to meet the requirements of consumption. At Cologne, as well as at Berlin, the market has remained At Berlin the stock has a tendency to decline, some large parcels having been sought for, as well for the interior as for export. At Cologne prices have been without change. Soft refined lead is a little firmer at the quoted prices. The Stettin market has been quiet. At Rotterdam, Stolberg, and Eschweiler leads have maintained themselves by continuation at 1034 fl., and various German marks at 1044. H. Hamburg builetins present no interest as regards zine. A Bresiau letter states: — "Since our last advice, the state of our market has sexperienced no change; affairs remain quiet, but producers maintain quotations firmly." At Paris rough sinc has remained at 234. sh. per ton, with little business.

A certain amelioration has been noticed in the position of the metallurgical market of Belgium, but the Liége works are more favoured than those of Charleroi. The Cockerill Company has ceded to the Couillet and Monceau Works a part of a contract for rails which it has recently secured. The works of MM. de Dorlodot, at Châtelineau, are now producing on an average 3000 tons of rails per month. About one-third of this production is delivered to England. The establishment is now manufacturing rails for a line which is being constructed in Wales, a result which certainly could not have been anticipated some years since. A manufactory of boits and nust, establishment were not some years since by M. Gossiaux at Laeken, near Brussels, has just been acquired by M. Cambier, of Morianwells. Orders for coal are less favourably sustained at Mons nevertheless, working operations have not been slackened or checked, although prises have fallen slightly. Cargoes for Beigium are stopped, in consequence of the closing of the Escaut, which took place July 27. At Charlerot the stoppage of the navigation has given activity to deliveries, and a part of the accumulated stock has been exhausted. The period of the closing of the canals will be employed by colliery owners in works of reparation. The situation is very good at Liége; stocks are small, and sales are sustained; there is only one black point—the insufficiency of workpeopie, although wages have attained a high point. A certain amelioration has been noticed in the position of the metallur-

tained; there is only one black point—the insufficiency of workpeople, although wages have attained a high point.

The St. Dizier market has presented a good appearance; a passable number of orders have arrived, and prices have great firmness. Rolled irons have made 8½. 12s. to 8½. 16s. per ton (first-class merchants'). Pig appears completely neglected. A small affair which was undertaken a few days since was not successfully carried through, in consequence of the refusal of the seliers to part with pure charcosi-made pig for less than 4½. 12s. per ton. A rise of 8s, per ton is announced in the coke-made iron of the Moselle. It is stated that a contract of 700 tons of pig for refining has been concluded of late by a blast-furnace of this group at the rate of 3£, per ton, taken at the furnace. The entries at Paris of fron for construction purposes were 115 tons below those of the corresponding month of 1864, while those of pig show an increase of 400 tons as compared with June, 1864. The Patrie states that at the International Exhibition now being held at Cologne, France, England, and Prussia competed with regard to specimens of steel, and that M. Micolon carried of the palm. "Our compatriot can deliver to commerce," says the Patrie, "cast-steel at he rate of 24½ per ton, while Prussian steel, inferior in quality, would cost nearly 28½, per ton. English steel is still dearer. We think, on comparing the figures, that France cannot fall to export a considerable quantity of this material when the Treaty of Commerce comes into force." The undertaking known as the Compagnie des Forges et Chantlers de la Méditerrande, founded in 1856 by M. Béhic, has just constructed, on the account of Turkey, three armour-plated gun-boats, intended exclusively for the navigation of the Danube. Hitherto the Ottoman Government had given all its orders of this kind to England, and this is the first occasion on which it has addressed itself to French mechanical industry. The collieries of the Pas-de-Calais have had numerous orders of int

complained of.

We group together one or two miscellaneous facts. The Belgian General Company for Lighting and Heating by Gas, which has works in operation at Prague, Tournai, Louvain, Charleroi, and Chemnitz, while others are in construction at Catana, Sienna, and Rimini, sold in Sept., Oct., Nov., and Dec., 1864, and Jan., Feb., March, April, May, and June, 1865, 133,339,218 English cubic feet of gas, while in the corresponding months of 1863-4 the total sales amounted to 123,562,309 English cubic feet, showing an increase of 9,832,909 English cubic feet. The receipts of the great Paris Company for Lighting and Heating by Gas amounted to June 30 this year to 547,393, as compared with 505,205f, in the corresponding period of 1864, showing an increase of 4,744f. The Fleinnes and Hardinghem Collieries Company is about to issue 2000 obligations of 20f. each, bearing an annual interest of 6 per cent., and repayable at the rate of 30f. each in 30 years.

It appears with reference to the operations of the Stolberg and West-

square and 30 inches in diameter, and can be worked by one man at a maximum speed of from 400 to 450 revolutions per minute, with a pipe of 6 inches square; 60 cubic feet of air can be drawn in that time from a distance not exceeding a quarter of a mile. The quantity of fresh air required by a man at work in the end of a level is estimated at six cubic feet per minute.

FARRY'S VENTILATOR, OR PNEUMATIC WHEEL.—This machine is remployed to a considerable extent in the Belgian collieries. It company that the extraction of the James Grabe Colliery amounted for standard and the qual distances apart, around a horizontal axis, connected together by spur gearing wheels, so as to revolve at equal velocities in opposite directions. The fans are hung in a chamber of masourry, which covers about two-thirds of their circumference, the remaining parts moving in the open air. The chamber is rectangular in plan, with vertical side walls; the end walls are segments of horizontal cylindrical walls correspond to the drum in the ordinary fan blower; they are coated with cement dressed up to a smooth face, so as to give the smallest possible interval between the ends of the space intermediate between the two axes is kept isolated from the mine is blodes, without actually touching. The foul air from the mine is blodes, without actually touching. The foul air from the mine is blodes without actually touching. The foul air from the mine is blodes without actually touching. The foul air from the mine is blodes of the smallest possible interval between the ends of the external air by a peculiar contrivance; each of the blades has a shorter blade projecting from either face at right angles, which carries a plate curved to an epicycloidal form; these cross arms are fixed at about two-thirds of the content of the content is a plate of the content o

THE INVESTMENT, LOAN, AND FINANCE AGENCY Undertakes the Sale and Purchase of Public Securities, and affords reliable in-In the Sale and Purchase of Public Securities, and affords relia on to Capitalists who seek sound investments, free from risk or liability. Joan and Finance Department includes Money Agency generally, Loans, and advances are negociated on Public Securities having a market valuesme uniform system of strict attention is paid to transactions of small amounts, the object being to embrace the business of every description CHALLES PETERS. Secret

the same union system of series and the business of every description of In-selors CHARLES PETERS, Secretary, Offices, 12, Clement's lane, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

THE CWT-Y-BUGAIL SLATE COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE OF CALL.

THIRD CALL of FIVE POUNDS PER SHARE, making £25 per share paid.

Kotice is hereby given, that the Board of Directors of the above company have this day made a CALL of FIVE POUNDS PER SHARE, payable on the 2d day of Sept. maxt, at Measurs. Robarts, Lubbock, and Co., London; or Measurs. Williams and Co., Chester, Bangor, and Carnarvon. Shareholders are, therefore, requested to pay, on or before that date, the amount due on the shares of which they are the registered proprietors.

J. HATWOOD, Managing Director.

P.S.—By the Articles of Association, any call unpaid on the day appointed for payment thereof is chargeable with interest at the rate of £5 per cent. per annum unitable time of actual payment.—Bangor, July 26, 1865.

THE AMALGAMATED EISTEDDFOD, WEST MINERA THE AMALGAMATED FISTEDDFOD, WEST MINERA,
TWELVE APOSTLES, AND BOCK MINING COMPANY (LIMITED)—
NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST this COMPANY are
REQUESTED to FORWARD, on or before Wednesday, August 9, FULL PARTICULARS of such claims to Mr. J. M. Milner, Kington, Herefordshire, that the same may
be examined and discharged.

The Liquidators will not deal with any accounts which may come to hand after the
above-named 9th day of August, 1865. By order of the Liquidators,
THOMAS HOW, and JOHN MEEK MILNER.

THE WORTHING MINING COMPANY (LIMITED),—Notice the WORLHING MAINING COMPANY (LIMITED).— Notice
is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the
hareholders in this company will be HE'.D at the offices, 20, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsside-street, London, on MONIARY, the 14th day of August next, at Two o'clock in the
farmoon precisely, to receive the report of the directors, together with the accounts and
slance-sheet for the past year; to elect directors and auditors; and to transact the of
inary business of the company.

20, St. Helen's-place, July 28, 1805.

W. J. LAVINGTON, 894.

ONNORREE MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—
At an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above company, held this
The following resolutions were passed, viz.:—
Resolved,—That the report and statement of accounts now read be received, and that
the same be printed for distribution amongst the shareholders.
Resolved,—That the sum of £100 be, and is hereby, voted to the directors as remuneration for their services during the past year, ending 31st May, 1885, and the sum of £300 for their remuneration for the current year.
Resolved,—That Henry Shaw, Esq., and Brindly Hone, Esq., be re-elected directors of this company.

Resolved,—That Henry Suns,—The Henry Bases, be the auditors for the ensuin Resolved,—That James West and John Fry, Esqs., be the auditors for the ensuin year, and that a sum of £10 be paid to the said auditors for each half-year's audit. Resolved,—That the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. Dedrickson, the zealou and efficient secretary, for his untring exertions in behalf of the company. Resolved,—That the thanks of this meeting be given to J. F. Waller, LL. D., for his dignified and impartial conduct in the chair to-day, and to the directors for their step tion to the interests of the company,

38, Westland-row, Dublin, July 29, 1865.

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY ESTABLISHED 1836. Subscribed capital £1,875 000, in 37,500 shares of £50 each. Pald-up capital £750,000. Reserve fund, £250,000. DIRECTORS.

NATHANIEL ALEXANDER, Esq.
THOS. TYRINGHAM BERNARD, Esq.
PHILIP PATTON BLYTH, Esq.
JOHN WILLIAM BURMESTER, Esq.
GOLES CHILD, Esq.
HUGH C. E. CHILDERS, Esq., M.P.
GENERAL MANAGER—William McKewan, Esq.
ASSISTAN GENERAL MANAGER—William McKewan, Esq.
CHIEF INSPECTOR—W. J. Norfolk, Esq.
CHIEF ACCOUNTANT—James Gray, Esq.
INSPECTORS OF BRANCUES—H. J. Lewan, Esq., and C. Sherring, Esq.
SECRETARY—F. Clappison, Esq.
HEAD OFFICE—21. LOMBARD STREET.

HEAD OFFICE,-21, LOMBARD STREET.

At the HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the proprietors, held on Thursday, the 3d ngms, 1885, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, the following report for the kil-year ending the 30th June, 1865, was read by the secretary.

W. CHAMPION JONES, Esq., in the chair.

W. CHAMPION JONES, Esq., in the chair.

The directors have the pleasure to submit to the proprietors the balance-sheet of the bank for the half-year ending 30th June last.

They have also to report that, after payment of all charges, interest to customers, and making ample provision for bad and doubtful debts, the nett profits amount to £105,821 3s. 1d., which, added to £18,629 12s. 3d., brought forward from the last account, makes a total of £123,450 15s. 4d. for appropriation.

The directors have accordingly declared the usual dividend of 6 per cent., with a bonn to 69 per cent, making together 15 per cent. for the half-year, which will amount to £111,790 8s. 4d., and leave £18,660 7s. to be carried forward to profit and loss new account.

ecount. They regret to announce the decease of their esteemed colleague Edward Huggings aq., and have to report that Edward John Hutchins, Esq., has been elected a director

stead. dividend and bonus (together £3 per share) free of income tax, will be payable head office, or at any of the branches, on and after Monday, the 14th inst.

	Instalments unpaid	105	0	0=	£	749,895	0	0
	Reserve fund	250,000			_	,		~
	Instalments unpaid	105	0	0		249,895	0	0
	Amount due by the bank for customers' the balances, &c.	10,904,272	4	11		,		
	Liabilities on acceptances	2,998,434	0	4=	1	3,902,706	5	3
	Profit and loss balance brought from	18,629						
	Gross profit for the half-year, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts Total				-	303,489 5,205,985		-
Ca.	- Cash on hand at head office and branches					,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	-	_
	Cash placed at call and at notice				£	2,630,887	2	4
	Government and guaranteed stocks	1,005,714	13	8				
	Other stock and securities	113,495	15	0=		1,119,210	8	8
	Discounted bills and advances to customers Freehold premises in Lombard-street ar	n town and	001	intry	1	1,163,912		
	freehold and leasehold property at the b	ranches, w	ith	fix-		132,305	1	11
	Interest paid to customers					74,213	11	0
	Salaries and all other expenses at head of including income tax on profits and salar				_	85,457	0	1
	Total					E 008 00E	10	90

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Total£303,489 14 7

Total

We, the undersigned, have examined the foregoing balance-sheet, and have found the same to be correct.

(Signed) WILLIAM NORMAN, London and County Bank, 27th July, 1865.

London and County Bank, 27th July, 1865.

The foregoing report having been read by the secretary, the following resolutions were proposed, and unanimously adopted:

1.—That the report be received and adopted, and printed for the use of the shareholders.

2.—That the thanks of this meeting be given to the board of directors for the shie manner in which they have conducted the affairs of the company, and that a sum of \$2000 be added to their annual remaneration, to take effect from the lat of January last.

3.—That the thanks of this meeting be presented to William M'Kawan, Eaq., and to the principal and other officers of the bank for the seal and ability with which they have discharged their respective duties.

the principal and other officers of the Daux for the 2008, and applied their respective duties.

(Signed) W. CHAMPION JONES, Chairman.

The Chairman having quitted the chair, it was resolved, and carried unanimously:

4,—That the cordial thanks of this meeting be presented to W. Champion Jones, Eaq for his able and courteous conduct in the chair,

(Signed) P. P. BLYTH, Deputy-Chairman.

Extracted from the minutes.

(Signed) F. CLAPPISON, Secretary.

(Signed)

F. CLAPPISON, Secretary.

AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY.—

Rotice is bereby given that a DIVIDEND on the capital stock of the company, at the rate of 6 PER CENT., for the half-year ending 30th June, 1885, with a BONUS of 9 PER CENT., will be paid to the proprietors, either at the Head Office, 21, Lombard-street, or at any of the company's branch banks, on and after MONDAY, the 14 prinst. By order of the Board,

21, Lombard-street, Aug. 4, 1865.

W. M'KEWAN, General Mannish.

AND FINANCIAL AGENTS,

15, GEORGE STREET, MANSION HOUSE, LONDON, E.C.

MR. BRENTON SYMONS INSPECTS and REPORTS on ANY MINERAL PROPERTY. In all cases where procurable a plan will accompany his report.—18, Hatton-garden, E.C.

India Office.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA

IN COUNCIL, notice is hereby given that the DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF STORES FOR INDIA will be READY, on or before Monday, the 7th inst., to RECEIVE PROPOSALS in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply—And that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application at the India More Office, Cannon-row, Westminster, where the proposals are to be left any time before 7 of clock r N., of the said 7th inst., 1865, after which hour no tender will be received India Office, Aug. 1, 1865.

Port and City of Rochester-Moorings.

PERSONS desirous of TENDER ING for SUPPLYING the CORPORATION of ROCHESTER with TWENTY-FOUR SCREW MOORINGS, and also by SEPARATE TENDER with MOORING CHAINS, SWIYELS, SHACK-LES, COUPLINGS, and LINKS, and also by SEPARATE TENDER with TWELVE IRON TRUNK BUOYS, may be furnished, on application to me, with a copy of the specifications, and may inspect the drawings at my office on any day between the hours of Ten and Five. Tenders to be sent to my office, in Rochester, not later than Twelve o'clock at noon, on Tuesday, the 29th day of August next, under seal, and directed to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the City of Rochester, and endorsed "Tender for Moorings." Forms of tender may be obtained at my office.

The Corporation do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, RICHARD PRALL, Jun., Town Clerk.

Town Clerk's Office, Rochester, July, 1865.

TO IRONFOUNDERS AND OTHERS,—The undersigned in reads to RECEIVE TENDERS for a GAS HOLDER and WROUGHT-HON RE TORT HOUSE ROOF, for the FORT ADELAIDE GAS WORKS.—Flans and/speci fications can be had on application to I. C. Lanyon, 58, Gresham House, 94d/Broad

TO IRON MERCHANTS AND METAL BROKERS.—The ADVERTISER, having the AGENCY of a MALLEABLE IRONWORK producing, from pig and scrap, 400 tons bars and bolts (small sizes) per month, will be HAPPY to TREAT with a FIRST-CLASS FIRM in the trade DISPOSED to TAKE an INTEREST in the CONCERN of about £5000, under limited liability. Spricts confidence may be relied on; 10 per cent, guaranteed.—Address, "Ironworks," Measts, Wilkinson and Son, 49, Coleman-street, City.

TO IRONMASTERS.—WANTED, a SITUATION as GENERAL MANAGER of BLAST-FURNACES and COLLIERIES by a person of experience, who is competent, if required, to superintend the erection of blast-furnaces. He can give satisfactory references as to his fitness in every respect.—Address, "H.J. B.," office of Rylands" 'Iron Trade Circular," Birmingham.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, a PARTNER in ONE of the MOST PROMISING COLLIERIES in NORTH WALES. The royalty is about 500 acres, and is aiready proved to contain four valuable seams of coals, adapted both for house and steam purposes, and the returns on the capital invested will be at least 50 per cent. annually. The capital is required for the full development of the coperin, and if preferred the incoming partner may have the entire management, financially and otherwise.—Address, "W. 15," Post-office, Liverpool.

WANTED,—A THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL MAN as MASTER ENGINEWRIGHT.—Apply, stating age and previous employment, to P. Cooper, manager, Holmes Colliery, Rotherham.

WANTED, by the advertiser, a SITUATION as ASSAYER of COPPER, TIN, LEAD, or SILVER ORE. Accustomed to practical mining In all its branches, or mining accounts. Would prefer going abroad. Parties would save time and trouble by stating salary given, &c. References on application, as usual-Address, "J. W.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Ficet-street, London, E.C.

WANTED, a CAPITALIST with about ONE THOUSAND POUNDS, to TAKE a THIRD SHARE in a MINE in the TIN DISTRICT of ST. JUST, now in private bands. The 20 fm. level from surface is yielding saying work, and promises shortly to be very productive, as it approaches the junction of two lodes.—For particulars, address, per letter, "J. H.," MINING JURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London. E. C.—August 3. 1863. work, and promises shortly to be very lodes.—For particulars, address, per le street, London, E.C.—August 3, 1865.

WANTED, the ASSISTANCE of a PERSON of INFLUENCE to FORM a COMPANY requiring a capital of about £10,0000, to EXTENI a highly profitable business; 20 per cent. per annum will be guaranteed for seven years—Address, "A. Z.," Post-office, Falmouth.

POWDER AGENCY.—A GENTLEMAN of good connection in SOUTH WALES IS DESIROUS of REPRESENTING a FIRST-CLASS POWDER HOUSE.—Apply to "P.," care of Mr. Russell Evans, advertising agent, 12 Great Dock-atreet, Newport, Monmouthshire.

COMMISSION AGENCY.—A GENTLEMAN, residing in the heart of the West Corawall mining district is WILLING to UNDERTAKE the SALE of POWDER or any OTHER MATERIALS USED IN MINING, on commission. The highest references will be given. Advertiser has a large mining connection. Apply, "H. W.," MINING JOHNAL office, 26, Fleet-street.

A GENTLEMAN of long practical experience as mining engineer,
both at home and abroad, who is acquainted with all kinds of metals, and speak
different languages, OFFERS HIS SERVICES to INSPECT, VALUE, and, MAI
MINES or MINING PROPERTY, either in this country or elsewhere.—Apply
"L.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT OF AN EXCEPTION OF ONE SIXTH PART OF STARE IN VALUABLE and LUCRATIVE MINING BUSINESS IN SOMERSESHIRE—FOR particulars, apply to Mr. G. Millard, solicitor, Axbridge, near Weston-super Major Somerset.

MERIONETHSHIRE MINING SETTS FOR SALE—IRON SLATE, AND MANGANESE.—Or shares in either of the above, situate near railways. The from and manganese of rich quality, and abundant at surface. The state setts near prosperous quarries.—Address letters Mr. G. E. Pezzas, Doigelly.

TO CAPITALISTS SEEKING SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS IN MINING OPERATIONS.

IN MINING OPERATIONS.

IRON MINES—SULPHUR AND COPPER MINES—FOR SALE, with the SMELTING-WORKS and other buildings attached, situated in a rich mineral district in the kingdom of NORWAY, possessing easy access to the port of shipment. The ores are exceedingly rich, and raised at comparatively small cost. Some of the mines have been worked, and have yielded large profits to the present proprietors.—For further information, apply to Messrs. ALKERT PELLY and Co., No. 18, Finch-lane, Cornhill, London.

SLATE QUARRY-TO CAPITALISTS.-The ADVERTISER LATE QUARRY—TO CAPITALISTS,—The ADVERTISES is READY to NEGOCIATE for the SALE of a FIRST-CLASS SLATE QUARRY IN NORTH WALES, situated on the sea shore, thus saving the great expense of cartage. There is sufficient elevation in the land, so that it can be opened in the cheapest form—viz., by open galleries. The sea being close by will form amply reception for the rubbleh. It is undoubtedly the cheapest quarry to open in the Frincipality. Sufficient trial has been made to prove that there is an abundance of slates and those of the finest quality. The present proprietors will leave one-fourth of the purchase money towards the working of the quarry.—For fall particulars, report, and apply to Mr. W. E. Williams, Bontuchaf, Bethesda, near Bangor.

SLATE AND SLAB SETT FOR SALE.—The work done proves that this quarry, with careful management and a little outlay, will proves that this quarry, with careful management and a little out; me a very profitable one. The veln is very wide, on rising ground, trave streams of water, 10 miles from a seaport, and 2½ miles from a tidal and rf. A SETT with LEAD and SLATE, proven, FOR SALE.—Address, Proven, Policy Company, 2007 E. PETERS, Dolgelly.

BARYTES WORKS, WIGAN.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE LOWER GROUNDS, and for many years used for carrying on the manufacture of barytes, which is suspended in consequence of the death of the proprietor, Mr. Samuel LOWER GROUNDS, and for many years used for carrying on the manufacture of barytes, which is suspended in consequence of the death of the proprietor, Mr. Samue Weston, of Leeds. The machinery and apparatus, all of which is in good working order consist of a High-PRESSURE ENGINE (horizontal), of 12-horse power; TWO EGG-END BOILERS, of 22-horse power; a large filter bed, cast-iron water-tanks and force pump, two pairs of 4-feet French stones, a pair of powerful edge runners and washin cylinder, two bleaching vats with steam-jets and pipes, four washing vats, two dryin hearths and stove, gas apparatus, &c.

The property being adjacent to several collieries, and situate on the banks of the Leed and Liverpool Canal, is tract advantageously placed, and suitable for barytes works, o other manufacturing purposes.

The premises may be inspected on application to Mr. John Turner Weston, Standish Lower Grounds, near Wigan, and any further information obtained from Middle and Son, solicitors, 32, Park-row, Leeds.—Leeds, July 22, 1865.

TO THE LIME AND IRON ORE TRADE,

TO BE LET, and entered upon immediately, some most VALUABLE
and INEXHAUSTIBLE LIME ROCKS and FLUXING STONE, not to be
surpassed in North Wales, with a railway (nearly completed) running at the base
thereof, offering such facilities for working and burning lime, with cheap transit to the
thereof, offering such facilities for working and burning lime, with cheap transit to the
thereof, offering such facilities for working and burning lime, with creap transit to the
thereof, offering such facilities for working and burning lime, with creap transit to the
thereof, offering such facilities for working and burning lime, with creap transit to the
thereof, offering such facilities for working and burning lime, with creap transit to the
thereof, offering such facilities for working and burning lime, with creap transit to the
thereof, offering such facilities for working and burning lime, with creap transit to the
thereof, offering such facilities for working and burning lime, with creap transit to the
thereof, offering such facilities for working and burning lime, with creap transit to the
thereof, offering such facilities for working and burning lime, with creap transit to the
thereof, offering such facilities for working and burning lime, with creap transit to the
thereof, offering such facilities for working and burning lime, with creap transit to the
thereof, offering such facilities for working and the property of the thereof, offering such facilities for working and burning lime, with cheap transit to the best markets, as are seldom to be mut with; coals also being within easy reach, and cheap. Some beds of this ilmestone are likewise most valuable for chemical purposes. Also, To BE LET, on the same property, some RICH RED HEMATITE IRON ORE, which has the advantage of the same railway, and offers equal facilities for working. And a VALUABLE BED of BRICK CLAY.

Applications to be made to Mr. F. W. SMITH, Land and Estate Agent, and General Receiver, Castie-street, Ruthin, North Wales.—June 28, 1865.

ENGINES AND PLANT.—A PAIR of NEW and well-finished HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINES, together, 50 horse power cylinders, 16 in, diameter, 2 ft. 6% in, stroke, fitted on very strong bed plates, with link reversion modified pump. Frice, delivered in Bridgead, £390. Also, a 25 horse power ENGINE. fly-wheels 2 tons, link motion, and feed pump. Price £150, delivered in Bridgead, 38 y ards of new 20 in. diameter pipes, the flanges faced. Price, £6 15s. per forn. Force pumps, clacks, &c., can also be had. About 40 yards of 8 in. pipes, with feree pump, H and elack piece. About 36 yards of 7 in. pipe, with lift pump complete. Charles Sheppard, Ogmore Foundry, Bridgend, South Wales.

FOR SALE, the RIGHT to the PATENT of a VALUABLE IMPROVEMENT in VALVES and BUCKETS for PUMPS, and in VALVES or COCKS for OTHER USES.—For particulars, apply to Mr. W. T. RAWLE, patent and mining agent, 39, Budge-street, Bristol.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannari

Stannaries of Cornwall.

In the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the NORTH ROSEWARNE MINING COMPANY.—ALL CREDITORS of CLAIR. ANTS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY who have not received notice from the Regularray of the said Court that their claims have been already admitted and the Regularray of the said Court on Monday, the 31st day of Angust Instant, or the Regularray's Office, Truro, on Monday, the 31st day of Angust Instant, or the thereof they will be exciuded from the beneat of any distribution made before sain and And for the purpose of such proof they are either to attend in person, or y there are assumed to they are either to attend in person, or y there assumed they are to such affidavits of their several debts or claims to the Register of the Court at Traro, such affidavits being aworn either before some Commissioner of the Court at Traro, such affidavits being aworn either before some Commissioner of one of the said Court, or before any Court, Judge, Justice, or any Commissioner of one of the sperior Courts lawfully authorised to take and receive affidavits and affirmations.

WILLIAM MICHELLIA.

Registrar of the above-named Court, Traro, Crimwill.

Dated Truro, August 3, 1868.

In Chancery.

IN RE THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, AND IN RE THE SNOWBEGOE SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

SILVER-LEAD MINE—All that VALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTY color or known as the SNOWBROOK SILVER-LEAD MINE, attact to miles from Leadles, to the country of Cardigan, and held for an unexpired term of 14 years, at 1-lift dues, together with the Buildiness, PLANT, 38 it. WATER. WHEEL, 3 list in breadth, with cast-iron segments, 24 in. crusher complete, and dressing od other meninery, stores, and materials will be SOLD, BY PUBLIC TENDER, at the offices of Mr. G. A. Cape, the liquidator of the Snowbrook Silver-Lead Mining Company (Limited), Adalade-place, London-bridge, London, on Wednesday, the 18th day of Augus, 1885, at One o'clock precisely.

Orders to inspect the above property, and further particulars can be obtained en spelication to the Liquidator, at his offices, and further particulars can also be had of a PULBNOOK, Esq., solicitor, 31, Threadneedle-street, London.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 15.
MINING MACHINERY AND MATERIALS FOR SALE,

MINING MACHINERY AND MATERIALS FOR SALE.

MR. H. V. NEWTON is instructed to SELL, BY PUBLIC
AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 15th day of August, 1865, at Eleven clock in the
morning precisely, at WHEAL CROFFY, situate between Pool and Tuckingmill, lingan, the following excellent MATERIALS and MACHINERY, viz.:a 36 inch cylinder STEAM PUMPING ENGINER, with ONE BOILER 19 tea.
Balance bob, a 24 inch cylinder steam whim, with fly wheel, cage, tooth wheel sale
crusher complete, and ONE BOILER 19 tons; 55 fr. shears, with shieves, complete; a
arm capstan, 240 fms. 10½ in. capstan rope; 1
borse whina, TWO old BOILER;
7 9 ft. 11 in. pumps.
18 9 ft. 10 in. ditto.
1 ft. 10 in. ditto.

1 4 ft. 10 in. ditto.
2 4 ft. 8 in. ditto.
3 2½ ft. 10 in. and 9 in. H piece,
1 2½ ft. 10 in. top deorpiece,
1 2½ ft. 10 in. top deorpiece,
1 8 ft. 8 in. ditto.
1 ½ ft. 8 in. ditto.
1 10 ft. 7 in. plunger pole,
1 10 ft. 8 in. ditto.

1% ft. 8 in. ditto

1 4½ ft. 8 in. ditto.

1 10 ft. 7 in. working.

1 9 ft. 7 in. ditto.

1 9 ft. 7 in. ditto.

1 9 ft. 7 in. ditto.

Brass vaives, &c., old brass, horse whim chain, a quantity of ½ chain, large skip, herse whim kibbles, \$5, \$6, and 7 in. rod plates, staples and glands, rod and flange plus, 2 pain of yokes, iron stave ladders, 1½ in. bucket rods, bucket prongs, fiat-rod shieres, \$1 ft. shieves, \$1 ft. ft. shieve, \$2 lof t. shieves, \$6 norse whim shieves, abaft rolis, cathead especial, \$120 fms. rope, 3 tram wagons, large cistern, 100 fms. knocker line, tram iron, chain ladders, 4½ in. mitnis' beliows, anvil, mandril, smiths' horse, smiths' lools, beam, scale and weights, steel borers, hammer, borer, and blister steel, screwing stocks, taps and plates, 80 fms. 2 inc air pipes, wheel and hand barrows, miners' chests, wince stokes, wince kinding and weights (ac. a quantity of new and old iron, old chain, grindstone, carpenter's beec, 2 short tackies, pulley stands, &c. A large quantity of old and new timber, several wod shots, &c. Also the account-house ferralture, including dining tables, a new office skik kitchen requisites, &c. Also the account-house ferralture, including dining tables, a new office skik kitchen requisites, &c. Also the account-house form the roll of the statuted about a quarter of a mile from the Pool Railway station.

For a view of the engines, apply to Capt. H. Skewes, manager.

BIDEFORD, DEVON.
SALE OF VALUABLE MINING MACHINERY AND MATERIALS,

SALE OF VALUABLE MINING MACHINERY AND MATERIALS,

WR. E. M. WHITE has received instructions to SELL, BY
PUBLIC AUCTION, on Thursday, the 24th day of August inst., on the miss,
EAST-THE-WATER, Bideford, the whole of the MACHINERY and STOCK of the
BIDEFORD ANTHRACHITE MINING COMPANY, comprising—
ONE 20 in. STEAM ENGINE, with 10 ft. 1y-wheel, 4 tons, 4 ft. stroke, equal beam;
TWO CORNISH BOILERS, one 8 tons, another 6 tons; spur wheels, 4 ft. by 2 ft., with
cranks, balance-bobs, travelling bob, wood rods, heads, loops and brasses, bevel wheel,
anint mills for grinding paint in oil, two dry paint mills, iron pan and rollers, with visbrushing cylinders and brushes; spur gear wheels and pulleys; one 8 fn. working tarlet, with wind bore and dayt t piece; 8 pumps, 9 in. diameter, 9 ft. long; 3 fin., gin.
ger poles and cases, with staffing box and glands; 1 ditto, 5 in. diameter, 10 ft. long;
3 H pins, 3 davit pins, 2 wind boxes, 29 pams, 8 in. diameter, 9 ft. long; 30 ditto, 6 in.
in proof chain, 35 fms. ¾ in. chain, 50 fms. B ¾ in. chain, 20 fms. ½ in.
b 1 ½ in. proof chain, 35 fms. ½ in. chain, 50 fms. B ½ in. chain, 20 fms. ½ in.
bill cois, office furniture, horse and harmess, earts, &c.; numerous tots of timber, justs,
&c., beams, scales and weights, about 300 tons calm, and a variety of other articles.
The sale will commence at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon.
For viewing the same, apply to Mr. Directe, of whom catalogues may be had, or of the bank of the bank of the anterials can be shiplend without that way on the same and be shiplend without that way one of the company's wharf, from which the materials
and be shiplend without that way one of the company's wharf, from which the materials
are the proof when a supply to Mr. Directe, or whom catalogues may be had, or of the proof the anterials
and be shiplend without the auterials

he Auctioneer.

The mine is within a few yards of the company's wharf, from which the materia an be shipped without any port charges, and is within a quarter of a mile of the histord railway station.—Dated August 2, 1865.

NORWAY.

VALUABLE and IMPORTANT SILVER MINES, in the ANNA SOPHIA MINING DISTRICT Of NORWAY, together with all the MACHINERY, STAMFING MILLS, PLANT, &c. Well worthy the attention of copitalists and others.

M. R. MARSH WILL SELL, BY AUCTION (by order of the Iliquidators of the East Kongsberg Native Silver Mining Company of Norway, Limited), unless previously disposed of by private contract, at the Gulidhall Company of Norway, and Company of Norway, and SILVER MINES in the ANNA SOPHIA DISTRICT of NORWAY, on the setter side of the River Lougen, a few of the principal of which are the ANNA SOPHIA RAMSEUD, RAMSYIG, and NEUES GLUCK, which are in most complete worker, and adjoin the Government Mines of Kongsberg. There is an abundant or water-power, cheap timber, and mining labour may be obtained at a moderal rate. Particulars may be obtained of Messrs. SHEFPARD and RILEY, solicitors, 38, Norgate-street; of GENORG GRANT, Eq., 123, Fenchurerb-street, E.C.; of Messrs. Carria and Harpers, accountants, No. 7, Skinner's place, Sise-lane; and at Mr. Marsin's chas, 3, Charlotter-row, Massion House.

NALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTY, known as TISTEDDFOD, in the parish of MINERA, in the county of DENBIGHTOR BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, an UNDIVIDED MOIETY in the above YALUABLE PROPERTY, MINES, and MINERALS, called or known as EISTEDFOD, containing a surface area of 162 acres, or thereabouts. The property conting representation of the ore, as well as for agricultural purposes. It also abounds in the reduction of iron ore, as well as for agricultural purposes. It also abounds in rich lead and associated minerals, as the main lodes, proved so extensively in the grain Minera Mines (which adjoin the property on the south), pass through the Esteddic state. Coal for engine and other purposes is raised in the immediate district. But way accommodation is also convenient, as the Minera branch of the Greak Wester Railway extends into the estate, and affords perfect facilities for transit. A very careful examination of the property, with reference to the minerals, has been made by a gractical mining sugineer, whose report may be inspected. With good management, and under a careful inspection, this will become one of the most valuable properties in the district.—For further particulars, apply to HERNE BECKET, Eaq., F.G.S., Mising Eagineer, Wolverhampton; or to Robert Soles Lingwood, Eaq., solicitor, 2, Promessisplace, Clarence-street, Cheltenbam.

VALUABLE COLLIERY AND BLACKBAND IRONSTONE FOR SALE VALUABLE COLLIERY AND BLACKBAND IRONSTONE FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the
CILVACHVARGOED COLLIERY, in the parish of Gelly-Gear, with the
PLANT, comprising trams, tram plates, inclined plane, a 20 horse power STEAM EXGINE, smiths' tools, &c., now in good order.
The colliery comprises about 60 acres of unworked coal of the two upper Myrablystheyn seams, held by leases and agreements, from the late C. H. Leigh, &cq., the Traleves of the Marquis of Bute, and Lord Dynsvor and Mrs. Richards, at a royalty of &c
for each customary ton of 2520 lbs.
Also the unworked portions of the bads of blackband and ironstone, comprising about
60 acres, held under the same lessors, at a royalty of 10d. per customary ton, except a
small portion at 14d.

60 acres, held under the same lessors, at a royalty of 10d, per ensiomary ton, exceptions amall portion at 14d.

The blackband has been found in three workable beds, together about 3½ ft. is thickness, and containing about 35 per cent. of fron in the raw state, or 50 per cent, which calcined; the wayleaves payable are £50 per annum to the late Mr. C. H. Laight Tractess, and 1d. per ton to the Bute Trustees.

Also the surface lands of Cilvachvarged Vach, containing about 24 acres of stable and pasture land, with the farm-house, four dwelling-houses and stables, held under and pasture land, with the farm-house, four dwelling-houses and stables, held under lease for 41 years, from 1835, at the yearly rent of £48, and a wayleave of 1d, pit is upon coal other than that worked from the lands of the late C. H. Leigh, Esq.

Also a piece of freehold land, containing about four acres, adjoining the Rumsty Rive.

Also a plece of freehold land, containing about four acres, adjoining the Rumsty Rive.

Rumney Railway.

partly occupied by sidings and tips, connecting the above-names context.

Rumney Railway.

The colliery and blackband openings are in good working order, and have tigs sidings connecting them both with the New Rhymney and Old Rumney Railways, islaing to the ports of Newport and Cardiff (distant respectively about 18 and 17 miles), and communicating with all the other railways in the district.

The colliery commands a considerable tract of coal to the rise of the present working.

leading to the potential with all the other rathways and communicating with all the other rathways and communicating with all the other rathways and to the rise of the collection of the collec

CONS

AUG

in Novemi ed the yield jeoury, and old mine, in o dry character

yer, and as 'The mines the difficultie petad for the mothly; the mest not be a very ground a cory throught ailed, remained mine, and wit too years mines in the gray within a few The new Telescott an discount and the gray within a few The new Telescott and the gray within a few The new Telescott and the gray that the gray within a few The new Telescott and the gray that the gray the gray that the gray that

m the places stady develor At the Gits middle lodes sequence of the sequence of the stady of the present of the THE !

WILLIAM I

No furthe

It is contem

The quarre shire, midwinct quarrie hnown to the senting to constraing the first and then on The direct exertion has

ONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES OF COBRE.

AS HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of the Assoand at the offices of the company, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, this 31st

HENRY R. GRENFELL, Esq., M.P. (Chairman), in the chair, t convening the meeting having been read, the following report wa

he lower tweeter that the head mining captain in Cuba being not set from this country to the head mining captain in Cuba being not set such creat under 15 to 13 per cent., and some of the cargoes received during creat under 15 to 13 per cent., the directors wrote the year having only averaged 10½ to 11 per cent., the directors wrote on their strong disapprobation, and they trust that in future no ores of get their strong disapprobation, and they trust that in future no ores of get will be shipped. The other cause referred to is the extraordinary age will be shipped.

is yes larving disapprobation, and gradient of the state of the strong of the present year were sold at 17s. per unit, whereas the creatings on June 20 and the 4th inst. fetched only 14s. 6d. per unit, stings on June 20 and the 4th inst. fetched only 14s. 6d. per unit, stings on June 20 and the 4th inst. fetched only 14s. 6d. per unit, stings on June 20 and the 4th inst. fetched only 14s. 6d. per unit, stings on June 20 and the 4th inst. fetched only 14s. 6d. per unit, stings on June 20 and the 4th inst. fetched only 14s. 6d. per unit, stings of June 20 and 15s. 4th inst. fetched only 14s. 6d. per unit, stings of June 20 and 15s. 4th inst. fetched only 14s. 6d. per unit, stings of June 20 and 15s. 4th inst. fetched only 14s. 6d. per unit, stings of June 20 and 15s. 4th inst. fetched only 14s. 6d. per unit, stings of June 20 and 15s. 4th inst. fetched only 14s. 6d. per unit, stings of June 20 and 15s. 4th inst. fetched only 14s. 6d. per unit, stings of June 20 and 15s. 4th inst. fetched only 14s. 6d. per unit, stings of June 20 and 15s. 4th inst. fetched only 14s. 6d. per unit, stings of June 20 and 15s. 4th inst. fetched only 14s. 6d. per unit, stings of June 20 and 15s. 4th inst. fetched only 14s. 6d. per unit, stings of June 20 and 15s. 4th inst. fetched only 14s. 6d. per unit, stings of June 20 and 15s. 4th inst. fetched only 14s. 6d. per unit, stings of June 20 and 15s. 4th inst. fetched only 14s. 6d. per unit, stings of June 20 and 15s. 4th inst. fetched only 14s. 6d. per unit, stings of June 20 and 15s. 4th inst. fetched only 14s. 6d. per unit, stings of June 20 and 15s. 4th inst. fetched only 14s. 6d. per unit, stings of June 20 and 15s. 4th inst. fetched only 14s. 6d. per unit, stings of June 20 and 15s. 4th inst. fetched only 14s. 6d. per unit, stings of June 20 and 15s. 4th inst. fetched only 14s. 6d. per unit, stings of June 20 and 15s. 4th inst. fetched only 14s. 6d. per unit, stings of June 20 and 15s. 4th inst. fetched only 14s.

Is a prior of such ores.

[la, prior of such ores.]

The shareholders will observe in the accounts now laid before them that no less than \$20,055 has been paid for freight of ores, and £24,861 for carriage to the past than £30,85 has been paid for freight of ores, and £24,861 for carriage to the past of t

is the management of the control of

as places are cleared, proceedings with the tank to my one a proper plan to the grid development, at the difficulties, a mine totally distinct from the foregoing, and where the south and distincts no between the surface, nothing further has lately been done, in consense of the heavy works at the other mines occupying the entire time of the learner of the company, but at the first favourable opportunity the explorations in this star will also be resumed.

It, Farrer, the company's principal agent in Cuba, is now present, and will be happy the day information that may be required.

On the present occasion the shareholders will have to elect a director in the place of a company with the place of the present occasion the shareholders will have to elect a director in the place of a company to the office of director Mr. Henry Druce is the only candidate, and that of auditor Mr. William Henry Challis. At the close of this meeting ballots illuse place for these elections.

will take place for these elections.
It was then moved, seconded, and carried unanimously, that the report and accounts are nad be received and adopted.
The ballot was then proceeded with, when Henry Druce, Esq., was elected a girector discompany, in the place of George Whitmore, Esq., resigned; and William Henry Chills, Esq., was elected an auditor, in the place of Henry Druce, Esq., resigned.

THE ST. BRIDE'S UNITED SLATE AND SLAB

COMPANY (LIMITED).

SECOND ISSUE OF 6000 SHARES,

mpersted under the Companies Act, 1869, whereby the liability of the shareholder

is limited to the amount of shares subscribed for.

Capital £80,000, in 40,000 shares of £2 each, with power to increase with the

assent of the shareholders.

Lepait of 2s. 6d, per share to be paid on application, and 10s, per share on allotment,

being the amount aiready called up.

Sefurther calls to be made exceeding 5s, per share, nor at shorter intervals than

three mouths.

three months. ated that not more than 25s, per share will be required to be called for. DIRECTORS.

FILIAM MARRIOTT, Esq., Grafton-place, Huddersfield. 398 DAYIES, Esq., Blaen Maries House, Narbeth, South Wales (Director

lute Quarries).
SELM ODLING, Esq., Vassall-road, Brixton.
BMAS KEY, Esq., Grove Hill House, Camberwell.
BMAS KEY, Esq., Grove Hill House, Camberwell.
BMAS KEY, Esq., Edgbaston, Birmingham.
de ERWETT, Vising-Edgbaston, Birmingham.
de ERWETT, Vising-House, Llaurian, Haverford west.
SERY KNIGHT, Esq., 66, King William-street, City.

NENG PLNG

f the

coffee-ABLE astern PHIA, orking nee of te.

n as

great reddfod

th the

g about xoopi a

f arable under a per ten

the Oil

tips and disraps, radias),

BANKERS - The Bank of London, Threadneedle-street, London, Lictors - Messrs. Bennett and Stark, 4, Furnival's-inn, Holborn. AUDITONS - Messrs. Cash and Edwards.

SECRETARY - Mr. S. Jones.

OFFICES,-No. 18, NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS.

is quarries belonging to this company are situated on the north coast of Pemb s, midway between St. David's and Fishguard. The property comprises three quarries, well opened, producing slabs and slate of the best marketable value, so to the merchanis of London, Liverpool, Bristol, Gloucester, Swansen, Si sko, Dabila, Es.

in Jubin, &c.

provides of this property manifest their entire confidence in the undertaking by readens of this property manifest their entire confidence in the undertaking by the take three-fourths of the purchase-money in paid-up shares, which are participate in any profits until the subscribers receive 10 per cent. per annum. In only upon the same amount per share as the subscribers have paid up. director entered into possession on the 9th of March last, since which every share the providence of the subscriber of the present condition of the quarries:—

ARTHAL—Taylary is opened to the extent of 160 yards in width, and laid out wher outside the providence of the present condition of the quarries in the present condition of the quarries.

her cultay.

The cultay was gaineries, capacie or yielding a large quantity of sake whence could be read to the rebuilding of the sea-wall, at the vendor's expense. It was about time.

Solary in a short time.

Solary in a short time.

Solary in a construction of the new reservoirs; one is paid, and the construction of the new reservoirs; one is paid, and solary is not construction of the new reservoirs; one is have made provision for a constant supply of water.

Solary in a constant supply of water.

Solary in a constant supply of water.

They, "The works necessary to put this valuable quarry in operation have developed the value of the property to a much greater extent than was anticipated. The seam, which is of the best notal, proves to be much wider than shown by the old working. This quarry will be in profitable work by the end of September.

PRITECLEM HARBOUR.—This freshold harbour, which adds so much to the value of the quarries, by affording a cheap transit, is now being deepened so as to allow of larger beauting it.

The state of the steer of the state of the s

ters have every confidence in being able to pay a good dividend by the first ing.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES. To the Directors of the St. Bride's United State and State Company (Limited).

DITTERING.—Raving said to the Bank of London, Threadneedle-street, the sum of interest.—Raving said to the Bank of London, Threadneedle-street, the sum of interest in the sum of interest interest in the sum of the

NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO., ENGINEERS,
BEDFORD IRONWORKS, TAVISTOCK.
MANUFACTURERS of STEAM ENGINES of EVERY DESCRIPTION, made on
the BEST and NEWEST PRINCIPLES. We see more especially to call the attention
of the public to the manufacture of our BOILERS, which have been tested by most of
our leading engineers. PUMP WORK CASTINGS of EVERY DESCRIPTION, but
of brass and from. HAMMERED IRON and HEAVY SHAFTS of ANY SIZE.
CHAINS made of the best iron, and warranted. RAILWAY WORK of EVERY
DESCRIPTION,
ALL ORDERS FOR ABROAD RECEIVE their BEST ATTENTION. Numbels,
WILLIAMS, and Co. have had 20 years' experience in supplying machinery to foreign
mines, and selecting experienced workmen to erect the same, where required.
Messers. Niccolles. WILLIAMS, and Co. have always a LARGE STOCK of SECONDHAND MINE MATERIALS in stock, and at moderate prices.

PATENT FLEXIBLE TUBINGS
AND BRATTICE CLOTH FOR MINES,
MANUFACTURED BY
ELLIS LEVER,
WEST GORTON WORKS, MANCHESTER.

TAVISTOCK IRONWORKS AND STEEL ORDNANCE COMPANY (LIMITED). (LATE GILL AND CO.) ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,

ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
STEAM ENGINES, ROLLERS, AND MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS,
CHAINS SHOVELS, EDGE TOOLS, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CAST
AND HAMMERED IRON FOR MINING, MANUFACTURING,
RAILWAY, OR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES,
Machinery sent to all parts of the world.
Foreign mining companies supplied on liberal terms.

RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY (LIMITED),

OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES and WAGONS, and EVERY
DESCRIPTION of IRONWORK.

Passenger carriages and wagons built, either for cash or for payment over a

period of years.

RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.

CHIEF OFFICES.—OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

CHIEF OFFICES,—OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

LONDON OFFICES,—6, STOREY'S GATE, GREAT GEORGE STREET,

WESTMINSTER.

WESTMINSTER.

THE BEVERLEY IRON AND WAGON COMPANY
(LIMITED).

MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES AND WAGONS, WROUGHT
AND CAST IRON CARRIAGE AND WAGON WHEELS, AXLES, HAMMERED
USES, and HEAVY SMITHS' WORK for ENGINEERS, &c. BRASS and IRON
FOUNDERS. MAKERS OF FORTABLE FARM RAILWAYS, TURNTABLES,
CROSSINGS, SWITCHES, &c. AGRICULTURAL MACHINISTS. MANUFACTURERS OF FIELD, ROAD. and BARN IMPLEMENTS, PATENT LORRY,
CART, and CARRIAGE WHEELS, with WOOD OF IRON NAVES. REAPING
MACHINES, CLOD CRUSHERS, CORN MILLS, &c. SAW MILL PROPRIETORS. GENERAL TIMBER CONVERTERS FOR HOME AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS, STATIONS, BARRACKS, EXHIBITIONS, &c.

IRONWORKS, BEVERLEY, YORKSHIRE.

JAMES DEWHIRST, Sec.

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED)
MANUFACTURE RAILWAY WAGONS of EVERY DESCRIPTION, for
HIRE and SALE, by immediate or deferred payments. They have also wagons for hire
capable of carrying 6, 8, and 10 tons, part of which are constructed specially for shipping
purposes. Wagons in working order maintained by contract.

offices,—3, NEWHALL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

LOCOMOTIVE, PORTABLE, and FIXED HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINES, all sizes up to 24 in. cylinder, PUMPING and WINDING GEAR, MORTAR MILLS, SAW BENCHES, PORTABLE CRANES, &c., FOR SALE OF HIRE. ISAAC W. BOULTON, ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

HORIZONTAL ENGINES FOR SALE, at very low prices: One 12 in. cylinder, 24 in. stroke; one 12 in. cylinder, 36 in. stroke; as in. cylinders, 24 in. stroke. All ready for delivery, and may be had with or w-wheels.—Apply to Mesars. E. Page and Co., Laurence Pountney-place Launtney-hill Cannon-street E.C.

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, 16, OOZELL STREET NORTH, BIRMINGHAM.

STE HEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles

rade:-REFINED METALLIC NICKEL. | OXIDE OF CCBALT. [WIRE, &c
REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH. | GERMAN SILVER-IN INGOTS, SHEE,
NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

GOLDENHILL, COBALT, NICKEL, COLOUR, BORAX, AND CHEMICAL WORKS,
NEAR STOKE-UPON-TRENT, STAFFORDSHIRE.
JOHN HENSHALL WILLIAMSON, MANUFACTURER AND REFINES ARE Reference.—Professor Miller, King's College, London.

TO SLATE QUARRY PROPRIETORS AND OTHERS.—
W. P. DAVIS, having had MANY YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE IN
SLATE QUARRIES, is PREPARED to INSPECT and FAITHFULLY REPORT
THEREON.—Address, Mr. W. P. DAVIS, MINING JOURNAL Office, 28, Fleet-street,
London, E. C.

CAPT. C. WILLIAMS, TYN-Y-WERN, TALIESIN. via SHREWSBURY, has had upwards of 20 years' practical experience in mining doring which time he had the entire management of several English and Welsh mines Residing in the centre of the CARDIGANSHIRE MINING DISTRICT, and in close proximity to those of MERIONETHSHIRE and MONTGOMERYSHIRE, he OFFER: HIS SERVICES to SURVEY and REPORT UPON ANY MINE.

CAPT. CHARLES WILLIAMS is at all times in a POSITION to FURNISH CAPITALISTS with RELIABLE INFORMATION respecting MINING IN NORTH and SOUTH WALES, in which they should embark or avoid, C. WIRLIAMS has prepared a list of most of the mines that are likely to pay, and can mame two or three that will turn out a great prize.

Tyn-y-Wern, Taliesin, via Shrewsbury, April 18, 1865.

CAPT. J. RABEY OFFERS FOR SALE FIFTY SHARES, at the nett price of £3 per share, in the CAL-R-PANT MINE, joinning the g dinera Mine, and one of the best prospects in the district, being all whole ground, he mine paying for itself now at the shallow depth of 40 yarda.—Address, Captai RABEY, Coedporth, near Wrexham, Denbighshire, North Wales.

M. R. CHARLES BAWDEN, INSPECTING MINE AGENT, ST. DAY, CORNWALL, OFFERS HIS SERVICES to CAPITALE SEEKING to INVEST in bona side MINES.

MINING OFFICES, MANCHESTER.

THOMAS MOLYNEUX AND CO., MINE AGENTS,
SHAREBRORERS, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS. Reliable
information can be obtained as to purchase and sale of shares.
Office of the Hazel Grove Silver-Lead Mining Company (Limited), Flintshire./Prospectuses, reports, &c., of this valuable property may be had on application to No./28
Princess-atreet, Manchester.

MANGUESTER, AND WEST END OF LONDON.

M. W. HANNAM, MINING, SLATE QUARRYING,
INSURANCE, AND GENERAL SHAREBROKER,
ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS, KING STREET, MANCHESTER; and
31, REGENT STREET, LONDON, S.W.
INSTANTANEOUS COMMUNICATION with the STOCK and MINING EXTHANGES, avoiding the delay and annoyance of visiting the City to ascertain prices.
A Monthly Investment Circular on application.

NORTH OF ENGLAND MINING AND ENGINEERING OFFICES,
MANCHESTER.

MESSRS. HARVEY AND CO., MINING ENGINEERS,
AGENTS, AND SHAREDEALERS, CLARENCE CHAMBERS, MANCHESTER, are at all times in a position to deal in all the market Dividend and Progressive Mine shares, and also to advise on all mining matters, being practically acquainted with the business, and having a daily communication from the mining districts of Devon and Cornwall.

namined with the community of the control of the co Bankers: The Consolidated, Manchester; and the Alliance, Lothbury, London.

OVERNMENT SECURITIES, JOINT-STOCK BANKS, RAILWAY DEBENTURES AND BONDS, COLONIAL SECURITIES, FOREIGN BONDS, AND BRITISH MINES.—MESSINS. TREDINNICK AND CO 178, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C., may be consulted confidentially so the eligibility of all bond fide investments. A selected list forwarded on application.

MESSRS, TREDINNICK AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS, AND DEALERS IN BRITISH MINING SHARES, 28, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

"THE CITY HIVE."—A Journal of Commerce, Banking, and Mining. Price 14

A CCIDENTS TO LIFE OR LIMB, in the FIELD, the STREETS, or at HOME, provided for by a Policy of the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSUKANCE COMPANY, 64, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

Compensation has been paid for 10,000 claims.

£1000 in case of Death, or £5 per week white laid up by Injury, secured by An Annual Payment of from £3 to £5 5s.

For particulars apply to the Clerks at the Railway Stations, to the Local Agents, or at the Offices.

or at the Offices,
64, CORNHILL, and 10, REGENT STREET.
W. J. VIAN, Sec.

CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, AND CO.,

CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, AND CO.,
ENGINEERS,
MANDFACTURERS OF PORTABLE and FIXED STEAM ENGINES, MADHINERY for FUMFING, HOISTING, GRINDING, SAWING, &c., ENGINES
for STEAM CULTIVATION, SELF MOVING ENGINES for COMMON ROADS
and AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES GENERALLY.
STAMP END WORKS, LINCOLN
TS, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
ALSO AT

LOWENGASSE No. 44, LANDSTRASTE, VIENNA, and GEGENUBER DEM BAHNHOF, PESTH.

Descriptive, illustrated, and priced catalognes from no.

Descriptive, illustrated, and priced catalogues free per post,
SPECIAL DRAWINGS WHEN REQUIRED.
THE BEST STEAM THRASHING MACHINERY MADE.

The WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY having, by recently patented improvements, perfected their coal cutting machinery, worked by compressed air, are NOW READY to MAKE CONTRACTS for the CONSTRUCTION and USE of their MACHINES. The results of twelve months' experience is the working of these machines, by the West Ardsley Company, have proved most eatisfactory, their use being found to CHEAPEN the COST and IMPROVE the average SIZE of the COAL, to LIGHTEN the LABOUR, and also to MODIFY the SANITARY CONDITION of the MINE. All communications to be made to Messrs. Firth, Donisthorpe, and Bower, No. 8, Britanois-street, Leeds.

NOTICE.—The WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY, having reason to believe that their patents are being infringed upon, hereby give notice that they will TAKE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ALL PARTIES who may MAKE FOR SALE, or USE ANY MACHINERY in the construction of which any such INFRINGEMENT is MADE.

AFETY FUSE.—Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON AND CO.,
PENHALLICK, POOL, near CAMBORNE, CORNWALL, and BRYMBO, near
WREXHAM, MANUFACTURERS OF FUSE, of every size and length, as exhibited
in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, the
Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe.
For the convenience of their customers and others in the North, W. BRUNTON and Co.
have recently erected a branch manufactory at Brymbo, near Wrexham, where, as at
Cornwall, they are at all times PREPARED to EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS
for SUPPLYING FUSE upon warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better than
any to be procured elsewhere.

C H A R L E S D A V E Y A N D C O.,
ST. HELEN'S JUNCTION, LANCASHIRE.

THE CLUTCH SAFETY CAGE, IMPROVED.—
The improvement consists in its having only a single spring, which is strong enough to take the lift of the loaded cage; to overhaul the broken rope, however distant the fracture may be; and yet so conditioned that it cannot bring the clutches into play till the rope is broken. It is an ordinary carriage spring, and can be replaced, when needed, at any coach-work. Makers of cages, or inventors, who may wish to combine the safety clutch with their own improvements are respectfully informed that ilbarty to do so will be granted to them on easy terms.—Apply to the patentee, ROBERT ANTOUN 3, Fettes-row, Edinburgh.

ASSAYS AND ANALYSES,—MR, JOSEPH GREEN, for the past 14 years professional assayer to the Chester Goldsmiths' Company, UNDERTAKES the ASSAYING and ANALYSIS of EVERY DESCRIPTION of MINERAL.—Assay Office, Chester.

MINERAL.—Assay Office, Chester.

SWANSEA COPPER ORE WHARVES,
TO IMPORTERS OF FOREION COPPER, LEAD, AND CALMINE ORE.
Swansea, July 1, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,—We beg to inform you that, in consequence of the retirement of Messrs.
W. and J. M. Williams from the copper ore trade, which they have carried on here for so many years past, we have resolved to enter upon that business, and for which purpose we have secured most eligible wharves, on the west side of the North Float, where vessels drawing 20 ft. of water can get alongside at all times. These wharves are now covered in, the floors being made of concrete to prevent waste of the ore. A powerful steam crusher has lately been erected on the premises, and is now in working order.
The business we purpose carrying on is that of COPPER ORE WHARFINGERS, combined with metal and other general agencies, which will be managed by our Mr. Thomas Elford, who for 20 years has filled an important eituation under Messrs. Williams, Foster, and Co., and for the last eight years has had the entire management of their large copper smelting works, and copper and metal rolling mills, in this locality, as well as the copper ore business of Messrs. W. and J. M. Williams, which we trust will be a sufficient guarantee to our friends that any business they may entrust to our care will be conducted with the most scruptious attention to secure the best results for their interests.

their interests.

In consequence of thei arge number of very extensive Copper smelting works concenrated in this immediate locality, this market affords greater competition for ore than
perhaps any other in the world, there being now no less than sixteen distinct Companies
competing for ores sold at the public ticketing, every two or three weeks. There is also
a good demand for lead and zinc, or calamine ores, several large lend and spelter works
having been established in this district for some time past, and new ones are in course

o ferection.

Solicting a share of your consignments of ore, regulus, and slab copper to this port as well as a share of any general business you may have to transact in this quarter,

We remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servants,

ELFORD, WILLIAMS, AND CO,

REFERENCES:—Messrs. Williams, Foster, and Co., London and Liverpool; Messrs.

Williams, Harvey, and Co., London and Liverpool; the Giamorganshire Banking Company, Swansea; Messrs. Alex. Bell and Sons, No. 8, Finch-lane, London; Mons. Armand de Lacombe, Madrid.

Swan Rope Works.

ARNOCK, BIBBY, AND CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF FLAT and ROUND HEMP and HRON and STEEL WIRE
ROPES for MINING, RAILWAY, and SHIPPING PURPONES.
MANILLA RORE OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, FIFTY PER CENT. STRONGER,
and THIRTY PER CENT. CHEAPER than Russian hemp rope.
WIRE ROPE OF FIRST QUALITY WHEE, and the HIGHEST STANDARD OF
STRENGTH.

In case folded for the pocket, or mounted on roller, price 5s.,

P. REEHORST'S ENGINEERS', MANUFACTURERS', AND

MINERS' VADE-MECUM, giving in FIVE LANGUAGES THREE HUN
DRED TECHNICAL TERMS in common use among Engineers, Manufacturers, and

Miners. London: F. Pitman, 20, Paternoster-row, E.C.

Plates, 8vo., cloth, price 10s. 6d., by post 11s.,

THE MINERS' MANUAL OF ARITHMETIC
AND SURVEYING.

By WILLIAM RICKARD,

Teacher of Practical Mining in the late Mining School of Cornwall, and Principal of
the Engineering Academy, 36, Upper Parliament-street, Liverpool.

Truro: Heard and Son.—London: Longman and Co.; the office of the Mining Journal,

26, Fleet-street; of the author, and of all booksellers.

26, Fleet-street; of the author, and of all booksellers.

Price 5a.,

Price 5a.,

Price 5a.,

Price 5a.,

Price 5a.,

TATISTICS OF THE MINES OF CORNWALL AND DEVON, WITH OBSERVATIONS UPON THEM.

I beg to inform the mining interest that my work, under the above title, has just issued from the press, and will be sent to subscribers in a few days. It will contain the following particulars, viz. :—The geological position, present prospects, names, of purser, manager, and secretary, with statement of the annual returns of each mine during the last ten years, and of total dividends paid to the present time.

The work will be illustrated by a Map of Cornwall and Devonablire; Geological District Maps, divided into eight sections, in which will be ehew the boundary lines of each parish, height of hills, sources of rivers, &c.; Maps of the St. Just, St. I vas, Marazion, Heiston, Gwinear, Chiverton, Bodmin, Liskeard, Devon Great Consols, Ashburton, and Exmouth mining districts, showing boundary lines of each property, with the lodes, &c., traversing them. It will also contain Transverse and Longitudinal Sections of Doleoath Mine (kindly supplied by Capt. Charles Thomas); Section of the Workings in Botallack Mine (supplied by the manager, S. H. James, Eaq.); Geological Map of the Fowey Consols District (supplied by Major Davis, R.M.); Historical Account of the Devon Great Consols (supplied by the secretary, A. Alien, Eaq.); and of all the principal mines in the twe counties.

Price Le, by rost Le, 24.

SLATE QUARRIES AS AN INVESTMENT.
By JOHN BOWER, Esq., D.C.L., Barrister, J. T. W. VESTMENT.

London: Published at the Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C., and sold by all booksellers and newsagents.

S ALOM'S NEW OPERA and FIELD GLASS, and the SALOM'S NEW OPERA and FIELD GLASS, and the RECONNOITERER GLASS, price 10s. 10d., sent free.—This touris's favourite, through extraordinary division of labour, distinctly shows small windows 10 miles off, landscape at 30 miles, Jupiter's moons, &c.—The Marquis of Camartten "The reconnoiterer is very good,"—The Earlof Breezablanns: "I find it all you say; and wonderfully powerful for so very small a glass."—Eav. Lond Garvada: "Remarkably good."—Sin Diosy Caylext, of Brompion: "It gives me complete satisfaction, and is wonderfully good."—Sin P. H. Fellens: "I do not think it can be surpassed: it gives great satisfaction,"—Caylean Sender, "Sin Diosy Caylext, of Brompion: "It gives me complete satisfaction,"—Garvain Sender, "Sin do not think it can be surpassed: it gives great satisfaction,"—Caylean Sender, "Sin do not think it can be surpassed: it gives great satisfaction,"—Caylean Sender, "H. Fawkes, of Farniey Hall, Eag.: "I nover before, sithough I have tried many, met a glass combining so much power for its size with so much clearness."—The Field: "We have carefully tried it as an 850-yard right range, and found it fully equal to any of those present, although they had cost more than four times its price. "Motes and Queries: "What intending tourist will now start with-out such an indispensable companion?" The celebrated HYTHE GLASS shows builet-marks at 1900 yards, and men at 3½ miles; price, 31s. 66. All the above glasses, respectively bearing the registered trade marks, "Salom," "Reconnoiterer," and "Hythe," are only to be had direct from Salom and Co., 28, Princes-street, Edioburgh. A few hours will carry a glass to almost the remotest town in the United Kingdom.

No agents of any kind any where.

NEW MEDICAL GUIDE.

B. SMITH, who has had twenty years' practical experience in the treatment of Debility, Spermatorrheas, Disorders of the Nervous System, &c., has published A GUIDE (138 pages) for Self-Cure. Sent to any address on receipt of two stamps. Dr. Smith may be consulted personally (or by letter) in all private and condicential cases.—Address, Smith and Co., 8, Burton-crescent, Euston-road, London W.C. Consultations daily from Eleven te Five.

THE MINING SHARE LIST

BRITISH DIVIDEND MI	VES.
	. Total divsPer Share. Last paid
1900 Alderley Edge (cop.), Cheshire [L.] 10 0 0	11 3 0 0 15 0—Dec. 1864
4000 Bedford United (copper), Tavistockt 2 4 8	→ 18 11 6 0 2 6—Oct. 1861
1248 Boscaswell (tin, copper), St. Just 6 15 0	1 5 0 0 8 0-May, 1864
200 Botallack (tin, copper),St. Just 91 5 0	480 15 0 8 0 0-May, 1865
10000 British Slate Company [L.] 7 0 0	8 per cent. Mar. 1885
1600 Brixham Hematite Iron [L. £8] 6 7 6	0 4 0 0 6 0-Nov. 1864
1000 Bronfloyd (lead), Cardigan [L. £15] 13 0 0	6 15 0 0 10 0 -July, 1865
1200 Bryn Gwyn (lead), Mold, [L.] 9 0 0	2 10 0-Mar. 1865
916 Cargoll(silver-lead), Newlyn 15 5 7 24 26	10 15 0 0 15 0-May, 1865
1400 Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan 15 0 0	280 10 0 2 0 0-June, 1864
2880 Clifford Amalgamated (cop.), Gwen 30 0 0 28 26 241/2	85 6 0 0 10 0-June, 1865
2000 Copper Miners of England 28 0 0 — 40000 Ditto ditto (stock)100 0 0 —	7% per centHalf-yrly.
887 Com Prin (land) Cardiganables II. 1 7 10 0	I per centHalf-yrly.
198 Community (lead) Cardiganables 60 0 0	- 16 18 0 1 0 0-June, 1865
990 Dayword Mines (all -lead : Durham 900 0 0	288 10 0 5 0 0-July, 1865 159 10 0 7 10 0-June, 1865
1094 Deman Gt Con (con) Taylet &(@ P) 1 0 0	
\$58 Dolcoath (copper,tin), Camborne 128 17 6	796 10 0 5 0 0-July, 1865
512 East Basset (cop.), Redruth [S.E.] 29 10 0 20 18 20	126 0 0 1 0 0-Nov. 1864
\$000 East Carn Brea (copper), Redruth 3 15 0 614 .614 614	0 5 0 0 5 0-June, 1865
614# East Caradon (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.] 2 14 6 1212 12 1212	13 12 0 0 10 0-July, 1865
300 East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire 32 0 0	107 10 0 2 0 0-Aug. 1865
138 East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan 24 8 0	369 10 0 4 0 0-June, 1864
5000 East Rosewarne (cop., tin), Gwinear. 2 15 0 314 316 316	0 7 0 0 2 6-May, 1865
2800 Foxdale (lead) Isle of Man [L.] 25 0 0	67 0 0 1 0 0-May, 1865
5000 Frank Mills (lead), Christow 3 18 6. 714. 676 716	2 7 6 0 7 0-May, 1865
15000 Great Laxey (lead), Isle of Man [L.] . 4 0 0 . 20 4 . 20 21 5908 Great Wh. Vor (tin,cp.), Heiston [S.E.] 40 0 0 . 344 . 334 344	- 2 11 0 0 10 0-Jane, 1865
116 Great Work (tin) Germon 100 0 0	6 19 6 0 17 6-June, 1865
1004 Hamadadoot (14) many Linksond FO W 1 0 to 0	
400 Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales* 18 15 0 — 150	485 10 0 3 0 0-Aug. 1865
2000 Mass-y-Safn (lead) [L] 20 0 0	1 0 0 1 0 0-Oct. 1864
2000 Mass-y-Safn (lead) [L]	3 2 6 0 2 0-July, 1865
3000 Minera Boundary (lead), Wrexham [L.] 1 0 0	. 0 8 0 0 2 0-June, 1865
1800 Minera Mining Co.[L.],(ld.), Wrexham 28 0 9	175 8 0 5 5 0-May, 1865
\$0000 Mining Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal) 7 0 0	19 2 10. 0 16 1-Jan. 1865
40000 Mwyndy (fron ore) [L. £4] [S.E.] 2 10 0	0 4 0 0 2 0-April, 1864
250 Nanty Mines (lead), Montgomery 20 0 0	7 0 0 1 0 0-June, 1864
6000 New Birch Tor and Vitifer Cons. (tin). 1 6 6	0 11 0 0 1 6-Oct. 1864
8936 North Treskerby (copper), St. Agnes. 1 9 0. 2½. 2½ 2% 200 Parys Mines (copper), Anglesey [L.]. 50 0 0	0 13 0 0 2 6-Feb. 1864
	147 0 0 5 0 0-Aug. 1865
	77 5 0 1 0 0-May, 1865
#19 South Com don (son) St Classeff W 1 1 5 0	490 10 0 7 0 0-July, 1865
6000 St. Day United (tin), Redruth 14 0 0	0 5 0 0 5 0-Mar. 1864
940 St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives 8 0 0	490 10 0 0 10 0-May, 1864
6000 Tincroft (cop. tin), Pool, Illogan [8.E.] 9 0 0 1714 17 18	- 17 1 0 0 10 0-June, 1865
6000 West Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.] . 1 10 0	26 14 0 0 5 0-July, 1865
\$000 W.Chiverton,(id.), Perranzabuloe[S.E.] 80 75 7714	5 10 0 1 0 0-May, 1865
256 West Damsel (copper), Gwennap 88 10 0 —	53 10 0 1 0 0-Nov. 1864
400 W.Wh. Seton (eop.), Camborne [S.E.] 47 10 0	433 0 0 4 0 0-June, 1865
513 Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.] 5 2 6 80 70 75	611 0 0 1 10 0-Aug. 1865
1024 Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon 20 0 0	296 10 0 1 0 0-May, 1865
512 Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea 8 10 0	15 0 0 0 10 0-Aug. 1864
1024 Wh. Mary Ann (ld.), Menheniot [S.E.] 8 0 0 41/4 4 41/4	2 9 0 0 2 6-May, 1865
100 Wheel Many (tip) Telent 98 9 8	69 17 6 0 10 0-Mar. 1865
60 Wheel Owles (tip) St Just Cornwell 70 0 0	288 5 0 4 0 0-Mar. 1864
396 Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne . 58 10 0 205 200 205	343 3 0 5 0 0-May, 1864 201 15 0 5 0 0-June, 1865
1040 Wh.Trelawny(silld.),Liskeard [S.E.] 5 17 0 18 17 18	52 0 0 0 10 0—June, 1865
7000 Wicklow (copper) [L.], Wicklow 2 10 0	15 3 0 0 6 0-May, 1865

[* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.]

BRITISH MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

										11101	**	1	
240	Boscean (tin), St.	Tust	20 1	10 0				86 10 0	1	0 0-N	far.	1862	1
	Condurrow (cop., th									0 0-J			
2450	Cook's Kitchen (cop	per),Illogan	18 1	8 9	834		••			7 0-M			
	Copper Hill (copper						••			8			
	Craddock Moor (cor									4 0-J			
4076	Devon and Cornwal	l (cop.), Tavis	tock 6	6 8	- ::		**			2 6-F			
12800	Drake Walls (tin, c	opper), Calstoc	k 2	1 0			••			1 6-M			
	Dyfngwm (lead), V						**			2 6-J			
	East Wheal Lovell					9% 10%				16 0-M			
940	Fowey Consols (cop	per), Tywardr	eath 4	11 6				41 9 8	. 0	2 6-J	nne.	1880	1
6000	Great South Tolgus	(copper), Redru	th., 0 1	4 6		134 2				5 0-I			E
0240	Gunnislake (Clitter	ra'Adit) (coppe	r) 0	2 0						1 6-N			
	Levant (copper, tin)									0 0-3			1
640	Mount Pleasant (les	ad), Mold	4	0 0						7 6-A			
5000	Orsedd (lead), Flint	shire	0	0 8						0 8-M			
1772	Polberro (tin), St. A.	gnes	15	0 0						10 0-N			,
512	Polbreen (tin), St. A	gnes	8	0 0						0 0-J			3
6900	Rosewall Hill and R	ansom United.	8	3 6	114					1 6-J			
812	South Tolgus (cop.)	Redruth	8	0 0		13 14				0 0-M			
496	S. Wh. Frances (cop	.), Illogan [8.1	6.] 18 1	8 9		14 15				0 0-N			
280	Spearne Moor (tin,	copper), St. Ju	et 3 1	7 9						0 0-J			
872	Trelyon Consols (til	n), St. Ives	15	0 0						10 0-8			
1000	Trumpet Consols (ti	n), near Helste	on., 11 1	0 0						0 0-M			
4200	Vigra and Clogau (c	opper) [L. £5]	5	0 0						10 0-M			١.
1024	West Caradon (cop.)	, Liskeard [8.1	5.1. 10	0 0		7.8				10 0-0		1862	1
1000	Wheal Basset and G	rylls(tin)	7	0 0	734		••			10 0-0		1863	1
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), !	Iny Lelant [S.	E.1 3	0 6	614	614 7				7 6-J			L
896	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant .	13 1	7 6	-					0 0-M			
2044	Wheai Tremayne (ti	n), Gwinear .	61	1 3						5 0-N			
6400	West Fowey Consoli	s (tin and copp	er). 7 1	0 0	-		**			3 0-M			15
8000	Wharfedale Mining	Company [L. 10	m.]. 0	5 6						0 6-3			
					-								1

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

The state of the s	A 40 L7 .
2464 Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia. 5 0 0	320 0 0 5 0 0-Sept. 1864
15000 Cape Copper Mining [L. £10] [S.E.] 7 0 0 11 101/4 11	2 2 6 0 17 6 -June, 1865
12000 Cobre Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba [8.E.] 40 0 0 24	101 0 0 1 0 0-Jan. 1865
70000 English and Australian 5 0 0. 114.	1 12 0 0 2 0-Aug. 1864
15000 East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.] 10 0 0	714 per cent Yearly.
25000 Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.] 2 0 0 314	
	0 14 4 0 3 0-Dec. 1864
25000 Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia[S.E.]20 0 0 24	21 10 0 1 0 0-June, 1864
48000 Kapunda Mining Co., Australia [S.E.] 1 0 0	0 12 0 0 1 0-June, 1864
15000 Linares (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.] 3 0 0	11 6 4 0 5 0-Jan. 1865
10000 Lusitanian (Portugal) [S.E.] 2 0 0	1 7 0 0 3 0-June, 1865
9275 New Wildberg (copper) 2 0 0	0 10 0 0 10 0-Aug. 1864
50000 Panulellio (copper) [L. £4] [S.E.] 3 0 0 3% 4%	7% per cent Yearly.
10000 Pontgibaud(sillead), France[8.E.]20 0 0	2 3 0 0 16 0-Dec. 1864
97506 Port Phillip (gold), Clunes [8.E.] 1 0 0 114 1 114	
	0 13 6 0 1 0-July, 1865
11000 St. John del Rey [L.], Brazil [S.E.]. 16 0 0 46 42 44	63 18 0 2 10 0-June, 1864
43174 United Mexican(stl.), Mexico[8.E.] 28 5 0 4	2 19 0 0 5 0-Sept, 1864
10000 Vancouver (coal) [L. £10] 5 0 0 3	0 15 0 0 5 0-Nov. 1864
50000 Victoria (London) Mining Co. [L.] 1 0 0	. 5 per cent
40000 West Canada Mining Company [L.] 1 0 0	
	0 19 6 0 2 6-May, 1865

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

10000 Alten and Quænangen Unf. (cop.)[L. £5]4 10 0		(4 5 0 0 15 0-Nov. 1883
20000 Australian (cop.), S. Australia [S.E.] 7 7 6		(0 1 0 0 1 0-Dec. 1863
6000 Central American (silver) [L.] 5 0 0			6 8 0 14 10-Dec. 1863
10000 Copiapo Mining Company, Chili [S.E.] 16 0 0			6 18 0 0 10 0-Nov. 1862
100000 Don Pedro No. Del Rey[L. £1] [S.E.] 0 12 6			0 0 9 0 0 9-Dec. 1863
103816 Mariguita and New Granada [S.E.] 1 0 0			
45000 Yudanamutana (cop.),S.A. [L.] [S.E.] 3 0 0.	114 114 114		
		(9 6 0 1 6—July, 1859 0 5 0 0 5 0—Aug. 1863

NON-DIVIDEND POPEICN MINES

	NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN A	IIN	ES.			
Share	. Mines. Paid.	La	et Pe	Rue don	e. Last Call	, 1
35000	Alamillos (lead), Spain] L. £2] [S.E.] 1 10	0		6	April, 186	
100000	Angio-Brazilian (gold) [L. £1] [S.E.] 0 6	n	-7		Dec. 186	
20000	Beariz Tin Streaming Company [L. £1] 0 17				.Oct. 186	
98000	Capula (silver), Mexico [L. £2] [8.E.]					
10000	Copiapo Smelting [L.], Chili 10 0	0	2		Feb. 186	
78000			-	**	Fully paid	
80000	East del Rey (gold), Brazil [L. £3] [S.E.] 2 5	0	_	** ***	Fully paid	
3.5000	East del Rey (gold), Brazil [L. £3] [S.E.]	0	_	**176 176	April, 186	5
8000		0	_	**	**	
40000	English and Canadian Mining Company [L.] 5 0	0	-	**	Fully paid	
80000	Fortune (copper), West Australia [L.] 2 0	0	_	**	Fully paid	
10000	Frontino and Bolivia (gold), New Granada [L. £2] [S.E.] 1 0	0	2	2% 2%	Mar. 186	
20000	Gonnesa (lead) [L.] [5000 £5 paid, 5000 £1 paid]		-		May, 186	
30000	Great Northern (copper), South Australia [L. £2] [8.E.] 1 10	0	-		June, 1869	2
24000	Great Barrier Land, Mining, &c., New Zealand [L.] 5 0	0	_		-Fully paid	
24000	minuosian (copper), Bengal (L. 20)	0	_		Feb. 186	
2000	Hope Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Co. [L.], Jamaica 25 0	0	-	**	Fully paid	
130000	Lagunazo (sulphur, copper), Portugal [L.] 1 0	0	-		Fully paid	
100000	Montes Aureos (gold), Brazil [L.][S.E.] 2 0	0	34		Fully paid	
12000	Nerbudda Coal and Iron [L. £20] [6000 £5 pd., 6000 £3 pd.]		-			
BUUUU	Nova Scotta (land and gold) [L. £2]	0	-		Nov. 1865	2 1
10000	Otes (copper) New Zealand Lt. 221	0 -	-		Mar. 186	5 1
					June, 186	3 1
			-		Stock.	
		0	_		Sept. 186	4
			-		. Mar. 186	8
DOUUU	Bossa Grande (gold), Brazil L. Ellis Ph	0	-		April, 186	4
10000	San Roque (lead), Spain	0	_		Fully paid	1.
					.July, 186	413
					Feb. 186	4 9
				**	Fully paid	
					Jane, 186	
				- % 1%		
				/6 -/8	July, 1868	5
					Mar. 186	
				214 3	.Oct. 186	
		0	_	** **	- Fully paid	
					es r may perm	1
					_Oct. 186	9
		-	_		Fully paid	
			1		Fully paid.	
78000	Yorke Peninsula, South Australia [L.]	-	-	- 74 .	-Fullyipai d	

P	R	0	G	R	E	8	8	T	V	R	MINES.
_	_	-	-	-	-	-	~	•		-	48 1 17 20 17.

	PROGRESS	IV	E :	MI	NE	8.			16000	N. Hallenber North Jane
	Shares Mines. 700 Aberdovay (alllead), Merio	Pas	4. 1	ast I	4. 1	Dur, de	one. Las	Call.	2000	N. Levant (1
	700 Aberdovey (alllead), Merio 1000 Alt-y-Crib (lead) [L.] 4000 Redford Cons. (cop.), Tavistk.	5	0 0.	-			Fails	bien v	4000	N.Phonix(
	500 Billing (lead), Holy Well	0 1	6 0.			% %	Feb. May Full	1860	700	No. Pool (ti
	6000 Boscawen (tin), Kenwyn 8000 Bottle Hill (tin) Plympton	9 1	5 0.	:=	**		Jan.	1865	2006	North Roses No. Shepher
	30000 Bromlow(id.), Minsterley, Saloy 200 Brynford Hall (lead), Flint		v v.		***	läs. 16	Mar.	1865 paid.	5610	N. Wh. Bass North Wh.
	800 Bryn Gwiog (lead), Flint	9	0 0.	:=	**		May	1864	5000 6144	No. Wh. Ms
	500 Bryn Gwiog (lead), Film: 1832 Bryntail (lead), Llanidloss 30000 Caldbeck Feils (tin) [L. £2] 19000 Carteek Connels (connels).	9 1	3 6.	=	**		July	1865	144455	Okel Toy (or Old Gunnisis
	1000 Camborne Consols (copper)	10 1	0 0		**		Pah	1864	600	Pant-y-Glier Par Consols
ı						1 1%	Feb. June Aug.	1865	8465	Pedn-an-dr Pendeen Cor
1	75000 Cambrian Consolid. (gd.) [L.£2] 8000 Cape Cornwall (cop.), [L.£2 10s.] 12000 Caradon& Phoenix Cons. [L.£1]	11	5 0.	-	**		Dec.	1864	2000	Penhale Whe
1							April	, 1865	613	Penhalis (ti Penhaliow M Penralt (sil.
	6000 Carn Camborne (cop.), Cambn. 6000 Carnglaze Untd. (tin), St. Just 2048 Carngraph (tin), St. Just	0 1	0 0.	- 17	• • •		July,		6000	Pointigey Mo Prince of Wa
I	3048 Carmyorth (tin), 8t. Just 20000 Carysfort (3200 £2½ pd., 18800 3500 Cefn Cilcon (1d.), Flint [L. £5]	£13	pd.	j =	**		Dec.			Prosper Uni.
١	800 Cefn Cwm Brwyno (lead)	4	0 0	=	**		Mar.	1864	6000	Redmoor(co Roaring Wat Reinnie Laxe
١	3000 Chiverton (lead), Perranzabu.	6 1	0 0	914		914 10	May,	1865 1865	5000	Rhaina (lead
ı	4000 Chiverton Moor (lead)	2 1	0 0	33	2	% 8 %	May,	1865	6000	Restriggian (Roborough D
١	3500 Cefn Clicen (id.), Flint [L. £5] 800 Cefn Cwm Brwyno (ied) 2500 Central Minera (iead) (L. £5) 3000 Chiverton Moor (iead) 4000 Chiverton Moor (iead) 4000 Clicerton Moor (iead) 4000 Clicerton Moor (iead) 4000 Clicerton Mill (tin), St. Stephen's 5000 Clicertal Hill (tin), St. Stephen's 5000 Clicertal (in), [L. £20]	10	0 0	_	**		July, Mar. July, April	1864	3998 3848	Rosewarne C
١	3000 Clamana Wood (con) (T. 65)	34	0 0	-			July,	1865	4000	Roskear (cop Roskearnowt
١	16000 Coolartra & Bond[L.][5300.£1pd. 50000 Connorres (cop., sulph.) [L.]	107	00 16	s.pd.	1		Feb.	1000	2000	Segienias, Mo
I	16000 Coolartra & Bond[L.][5800&lpd. 50900 Connorree (cop., sulph.) [L.] 6500 Cornish Clay and Tin [L.] 12000 Cornubia(tin)[L.&3][4000 30s.p	1 (0 0	- nd			Fully	paid.	120000	Spacfell (lead
I	861 Crane (copper), Camborne 30000 Crenver and Wh. Abraham [L.]	28 1	7 0	-			June,	1865	20000	Silver Rose (1 Sil. Vein, St. V Sithney Who
I	12000 Crelake (cop.), Tavistock 2500 Crowan Consols (cop.) Crowan	2 17	6 0	_			April	.1864	12000	Sortridge Co
ı	8000 Crowan & Wendron(tin),[L.£1]	0	3 6	=	**		July,		512	S. Alfred Con South Basset
١	6000 Cuddra (cop., tin), St. Austell	4 10	0 0	=			Dec.	1864	6000	South Bryn So. Buller (c
ı	35000 Dale (lead), North Stafford	i	0 0	=	**		May,	naid.	4096	South Calling S. Caradon W
İ	Crowan & Wendron(tin), [L. £1] 1438 Crowlwm (lead), Llandlose 8000 Cuddra (cop., tin), 8t. Austeil 10000 Cwmsymlog (silid.), [L. £5] 86000 Dale (lead), North Stafford 1000 Darren (lead) [L.], Cardigan 672 Ding Dong (tin), Gulval 60000 Doll'envenor (sold) [L. £1].	4 1	6	=	**		July, Dec. June, Feb.	1865 1863	6138	S. Condurrow
١	1000 Eaglebrouk (lead) [L. £20].	17 1	9 0	=	**		June,	1864 1865		Sou. Crenve
ı	E. Bottle Hill (tin), Plympton	0 1	0 6.,	_	::		and HIV.	1000	6000	S. Dolcoath & So. Exmouth
ı	50000 East Cambrian (gold) ff. #13	1 1	0 0	_	**		May, Mar.	1865 paid.	8000	S. Foxdale(16 South Gorla
ı	50000 E.Clogan(gold), Merio [L. £1]	0 4	8 0		**		Fully April Mar.	1865	2000	South Grylls 8. Herodsfoo
l	6000 E. Granville (con.) Camborne	2 1	0 6	-		234 3	- Anell	1044	96	South Kilmo South Lovell
l	4000 E. Gunnislaken S. Bedff (con.)	8 5	3 6	_	••		May, Mar. May, April	1865	4000	S. Minera (le South Pant-y
l	6145 East Jane (silid.), Cardinham 6000 East Laxey (lead) [L. £3]	2 17	7 6	=	::		April	1865	5325	So. Phonix (
ı	6145 East Jane (silid.), Cardinham 6000 East Laxey (lead) [L. £3] 1024 E. Margaret (tin), Uny Leiant 1 8000 E. Polberro(tin)[L.£1][4000£ip	22 10 d. 40	0 0	64	nd.1		Feb.	1865	4000	So. Wh. Kitt So. Wh. Setor
ı		7 11	9	_			Nov. April. May,	1865	794	Spearne Con
ı							Nov.	1864	10000	St. Cuthbert St. David's (
ı	256 East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	92 (0 0	Ξ	::		July,	1863	8000	St. Ives Who
ı	5610 East Seton (cop.), Camborne. 266 East Tolgus (copper), Redruth 1 190 E. Treskerby (cop.), Redruth 1 190 E. Wheal Agar (cop.), St. Cleer 1 300 E. Wheal Ellen (cop.) St. Agnes 6000 E. Whe Ellen (cop.) St. Agnes	2 17	0	_	::		· · JAU.	1969	7000	Stiperstones (
		1 0	0		••		Dec.		3500	Stray Park (d Tin Hill (tin)
l	4000 E. Wh. Russell, Tavis. [S.E.]. 1	0 8	0	314	8	314	Jan.	1865 1865	6000 6000	Tolcarne (co) Tolvadden (c
ı	6144 Pather Frad (the) Condingham	0 4		_	**)	6 1%	April,	1864	50000 1024	Tolvadden (c Trelogan (lea Trencrom (ti
ı	Fostescue Consols	1 12	6	_	••	56	July,	1865	8105	Tressilyn and
l	1026 Garden, Morvah (copper)	5 7	9	=	••		Mar.	1865 1864	4440 6000	Trevenen an Trevesa and I
	4000 Gawton (conner) Towlstock	2 17	6	11/6	••		Jan.	1865 1865	4096	Treweatha (s Treworlis (ti
ı	6000 Gen. Min. Co. for Irel. (cop.) 5000 Glan Alun (lead), Mold [L] 30000 GlasgowCaradonCon.(cp.)[L.]	1 0	0	_	**		Fully	paid.	12000 6400	Twelve Apos Tyne Head (t
	Godolphin (cop., un), Crowan	1 0	0	-	••		Fully	paid. 1865	20000 10000	Vale of Towy Walkham & I
	2000 Golch Hill (load) Filmshire	1 1	5	-	**		June,	1865 1865	1024	Wendron Con Wentnor [L.
	9144 Gonamona (conner) St Clear	1 17	6	_		11/4	May, Dec.	1865 1864	3000	Wentworth C Welsh Gold, I
	2000 Goongion (copper), St. Nect 3000 Gothic (silver-lead), Cardigan. 486 Gramb. & St. Aub.(cp.) [S.E.]6	1 0	0	=	3	31/8	No cal	r, I	20000	West Beam (West Burton
	Great Brigan (cop.), Redruth.	6 18 2 18	0	=	**		May,	1865	40000	West Clogau (West Cwm Ei
	3000 Gt Past Lovell (tin) Helston	2 5	0	=	**		July,	1865	1218	W.Condurrow
	12500 Gt No Lavor (Lot Man) [L. 61]	4 8	0			33%	May,	1865 1865	6000	W. Great Wor W. Grylls (tir W. Maria & Fo
		2 8	6	-		6 %	July,	1865	500	West Nanty (
	6000 Great S. Chiverton (sillead). 2000 Great Tregune Councis (cop.). 13000 Great West Chiverton (lead).	0 5	0	_	•• 7	. 10	June,		1000	West Par Con W. Rose Dow
ľ	9010 Great Wheel Beddern (tin)	7 17	6	-		3%	June,	1864	1056	West Sharp T West Stray Pa
	6000 Gt. Wh. Busy (cop., tin), Ken. 14 1798 Gt. Wh. Fortune (tin), Breage 23 3072 Gt. Wh. Grylls (tin, copper) 10000 Great Wh. Metal, Breage [L.].	2 12	6	31/4	3	314	June,	1865	512	West Tolgus West Wh. Fra
	10000 Great Wh. Metal, Breage [L.].	2 0	0	-			May,	1865	5000 T	West Wheal J West Wh. Kit
	2500 Crit and Stanelay (lead) [L. 1	0 0	0		••		July, July,	1864	4096	West Wheal
	4000 Grylls Wheal Florence (tin) 6068 Gwydyr Park Con., Llanrwst	1 10	0	-		6 336	June,	1865	5790	Wheal Agar(Wh. Arthur (
	6400 Harwood (14) Durbamit. £11	0 6	0	-		-	July, Sept.	1864	6000	Wh. Caradon
	5000 Havan (id.)., Cardigan [L. £5] 7219 Hawkmoor (tin,eop.)Calstock 10000 HazelGrove(silid.)[L.£1]Fint 5000 Vactor (id.a), Fix [L.£1]Fint	3 9	0	-	••		July,	1865	6000	Wheal Curtis Wheal Crebot
			6	-		914	April,	1865	6000 6144	Wheal Crofty Wh.Damsel(c
	tooo Hingston Down (cop.), [S.E.]	0 14	6	-		-	April.	1863	4096 894	Wh. Edward Wheal Emily
	6000 Keswick (lead), Portinscale .	5 6	6	_1/4	••		June, Mar.	1862	1024	Wh. Emma(o Wh. Exmouth
	96 Kilmorey (lead)	3 8	0			14	Feb. July, June,	1864 1865	2000	Wheal Falme Wh.Grenville
	4500 Lanivet [L. £2] [1500 20s. pd.] 3000 Leawood (copper, lead)	1 8	6	-	••		Aug.	1865	5120	Wh. Grylls (t Wh. Harriett(
	963 Lelant Cons. (tin). Unv Lelant St	13	0		•		Mar.	1865	2340	Wheal Hartle; Wheal Hearle
	2000 Long Rake (leed) Flint	5 15	0	= :	••		May,	1864	4096 6000	Wheal Hope (Wheal Ida (si
	2000 Lower Park (1d.) Denhigh L. 1	4 7	0	= :	••		May.	1864	4800	Wh. Ludcott
	6000 Maudlin (copper), Lostwithlel 4480 Merllyn (lead), Flint 3000 MineraWesternBoundary [L.£1]	0 2	6	=	•		June, Sept.	1864	6 0000	Wheal Marge Wh. Mary Hu Wh. Norris (t
	3000 Mineral Bottom (lead)	3 0	0	5	. 1	10	Nov.	1862	1024	Wheal Par (ti Wh. Pollard (
	1024 Nangiles (tin, copper), Kea 21 4000 Nanteos (lead) [L. £1]	0 10	0	= :	. 11	13	May,	1865 1864	970	Wheal Polmes Wh. Prosper (
	9000 Molland (cop.), S. Moulton. 1024 Nangiles (tin, copper), Kea. 2 4000 Nantece (lead) [L. £1]	10 8 17	6	= :			May,	1863	25000	Wh. Prudence Wh. Reeth (t
,	6000 New Clifford [L. £4]	1 5	0	=			Dec. Mar.	1864	1500	Wheal Rose (d Wheal Sarah (
-	14000 New Cornish [12000 £1 paid, 120	000 1 2 15	2s. p	aid]			Dec.	1864 1865	4096	Wheal Sidney Wh. Sithney
	6000 New East Birch Tor (tin) 1	1 2	6	- ,			June, Mar.	1865	6000	Wheal Sparno Wh. Trannaci
	400 New Hendra (tin. cop.), Breage	5 11	0	-			May,	1865 1865	1200	Wh.Trevenna(Wheal Truscot
	6400 New Pembroke (tin and cop.).	0 14	6	-		47	July,		60000	Wheal Union
	6000 New S. Caradon (con.), St. Clear	0 16	6	-			Dec.	1863	4096	Wh. Unity(co Wh. Uny (tin Wheal Vlow (
	470 Newtownards Min. Co., Down 5	8 4	0	-			July	1865	2000	
	1024 New Wendron (tin), Wendron	1 10	0				Dov.	1864		
	4098 New Wheal Lovell (tin)	0 19	0				May,	1865		

100					40.0	
Share	s. Mines.			-		
16000	N. Hallenbeagle [8000 £1nd and	Old I	- 4	BRE P	Ann a	
6000	N. Hallenbeagle [8000 £1pd, 800 North Jane (tin, silver-lead). N. Levant (tin, con).	V 00.	66,	Pd.)	-	& Louis
					-	teday :
20000	M. Minera (ld.) [15000£1 pd., 50 N. Phonix (cop.) Linkinghorns	00 14	9.,	-	G 700	odle.
4000	N.Phonix(cop.)Linkinghorne	00 19	8. p	4.] //	in 1/ 2	A-LOS
6400	Mo. Pool (tin & cop.), Illogan. N. Roskear(cop.), Cambonne		9.,	. ***	4.4	-Pa
700	N. Roskear(eop.), Camborne a North Rosewarne (copner)		8.			-
6144	North Rosewarne (copper)	2 79	9.,	· 1a	-11/11	- land
2000	No. Shenherd (load) 37-1				A	Sales .
		8 0	0.		**	-
5610	North Wh. Crofty(cop.) [8.E.] No. Wh. Metal (tin). Breeze	4 1	0.	. 1	6 lde. 14	relate.
5000	No. Wh. Metal (tin) Berens	* 17	0.,	-	** 1 1k	
6144	M. Wh. Robert, Samp. Spiney	1 0	0.,	-	Mr.	radia.
	Ukel Tor (oop.). Calstook	4 9	5.	-	**	
9000	Old Gunnislake (cop.) Calstock	3 1	10			makes.
		a 13	5.	. 3	A M. W	mile.
6400	Par Consois (copper) [8.E.]	a pa.	, 10	0.430	mt l	dish.
					2001	Augille.
		4 8	6.,	-		Fed Bly
2000	Penhale Wheal Vor (tin, cop.).	3 11	6.,	-		MARKE
BUUU	FUNDALIS (LIE), Nr. Acres	2 18	9.,	. 55	6	tel the
			0.,	-		and sign
4000	Punrait (sil. id.), Mariam fr. 1		V	-	**	tudige.
			0.,	-		in
12200	Prince of Wales (tim), Calatock	0 40	V.	-		r.lu
			6.,	-	le se	ulu.
12000	Hedmoor(con. tin) Callington	: :		-	**	reftly,
6000	Roaring Water [L. £3]	1 7		-	** 16 16	esdam.
6000	Roaring Water [L. £3] Reinnie Laxey (lead), [L. £6].	4 0	0.,	-		radia.
0000	MINISTER (1983), CAPRATY, [L. 21]	0 11	0	-		Oct.
6000	Restriggian (iron), St. Wenn	. 11	U.,	-	**	·· lu.
		9 10	.**	-		.De
3998	Rosewarne Consols (copper) Rosewarne United (cp., tin)	4 11		-		- Aig
3848	Rosewarne United (cp., tin) :	1 14	7:-	11/	14 14	
					**	
700	Roskearnowth (cop.), Camborne	9 15	0.,	-		sell,
2000	Scorrier Con.(tin,cp.),St.Agnes	4 19		-		
			***	-	**	May,
		1-				esfile.
			**		**	calle.
10000	Sil. Voin St. Winnow[15000.61 a.4	NO	w:	-		. New
4096	Sithney Wheai Metal (tin)	3 10	n ag	. pa,		-
		1 6	8	-	**1% 1%	
6000	N. Alfred Cong. (con). Phillagh				**	
512	South Basset (cop.), Gwennap 1	R 10		-	**	
100	South Bryn Gwlog (lead)	7 0	0	-	**	ult.
6000	So. Buller (copper), Gwennap	0 14	0	-		end Big.
1024	South Callington (silver-lead)					-432
4096	S. Caradon Wh. Hooper(cop.)	4 19	0	-	**	-
						May
6138	Condurrow(tin.cn.).Camb.				**	sallay.
					814 814	*APEL
6000	South Darren (id.) (L. 33%)	86		19	40	as Oct.
6000	S. Dolcoath & Carnarthen Con.	2 14	8		14 2	and See
DURING	Mo. Exmonth (id.), Christow.	2 5	0		**	**ARE
5000	S. Foxdale(ld.) I.of Man [L.£5]	3 10	0	-	**	· Kay
2000	South Gorland (cop.) St. Day	10	0	_	**	· Mar.
2000	South Gorland (cop.), St. Day South Grylls (copper) [L.] 1	0 0	0	_	**	
-000	manus and was fanhhard I Janes w.			-		

MISCELLANEOUS.

| 1624 New Wh. Grylls (tin and cop.) | 2 | 1 | 6. - | | 4098 New Wheal Lovell (tin) | 0 | 19 | 0. - | | 15000 New Wheal Lovell (tin) | 0 | 19 | 0. - | | 15000 New Wheal Martha (cop.) (Lml. | 1 | 0 | 0. - | | 16000 New Wh. Seton (cop., Camb. 43 | 5 | 0. - | | 16000 New Wh. Seton (cop., Camb. 43 | 5 | 0. - | | 1004 North Builer (cop.), Redruth | 27 | 10 | 6. | 2 | | 1004 North Chiverton (isad ... | 1 | 10 | 0. - | | 10000 North Chiverton (isad ... | 1 | 10 | 0. - | | 10000 North Devon (sil. -id.) [L. £1] | 13 | 0. - | | 10000 North Devon (sil. -id.) [L. £1] | 13 | 0. - | | 10000 North Devon (sil. -id.) [L. £1] | 13 | 0. - | | 10000 North Devon (cop.), Redruth | 1 | 2 | 6. - | | 1361 N. Grambler (cop.), Redruth | 5 | 3 | 0. - | | 1361 N. Grambler (cop.), Redruth | 5 | 3 | 0. - | | 1 *a* Those mines with [S.E.] appended have been admitted on the Stock Exchange. Those mines with [L.] appended his Limited Liability.

. Our object being to make the Share List correct, we earnestly call upon all who have the power, to aid us, by forwarding and tion which may, from time to time, come under their notice. To shareholders, as well as those officially composed with the information. Reports from mines—in fact, mining intelligence of every description, forwarded to our office, will meet ready

London: Printed by Richard Middleton, and published by Herray Esquisic (the proprietors), at their office, No. 26, Flere Str. munications are requested to be addressed.— Asyms 5, 1865.

No. 1563.-

LAND INVESTME WEST VIRGINIA:

Although it has been lon Dominion" contained mine yet there has always been a invest in its lands; not the values they contained, for for many years past, but laws and extreme political laws and extreme portsoned the State, or supposed fairly taxed; yet the interface of the satern part of the last absence of central lines branches of the Baltimore and at its northern end, there is no to the Ohio River; while in the recion. The same disparity of James River and Kanawha Cadeorge Washington, and intended the James and Atlantic seabost reaching the Blue Ridge, some it stopped, although its continuism of trade and commercher. Many persons holding these things could have been given—in the aame way as it is the State. An, there's the hillernoon which had been given—in the aame way as it is the State. An, there's the hillernoon which had been given—in the aame way as it is the State. An, there's the hillernoon which was a contentions feeling should a rectly informed, about the year of the State, making the Alies with no support outside of the hydrogen of the State, making the Alies with no support outside of the year of the State, making the Alies with no support outside of the year of the State, making the Alies with no support outside of the year of the State, making the Alies with no support outside of the state, making the Alies with no support outside of the state, making the Alies with no support outside of the state, making the Alies with no support outside of the same with such a dreadful team of the same with such a dreadful team of the same rule, had an inherer bold one, and they did secede; clawers conducted with wise for all time. No secret concluder, "They pertinactional ty, that Government which the their caste or colour." It four years of desolating war tay prawayed, they fount, cased to reverberate amon were realised; they were me of beholding their first banne time, "The Free State of We past, we will now take a Vernance of the same will now take a Vernance of the sa